

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 340.]

JUNE 1, 1820.

[5 of Vol. 49.]

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the STATE of RELIGION and LITERATURE in SPAIN, made during a Journey through the Peninsula in 1819.

THERE are in Spain, according to Antillon's calculations, two hundred thousand ecclesiastics. They possess immense revenues and an incalculable influence over the mass of the people; though it is certain that influence is diminishing, notwithstanding the countenance and co-operation of a government deeply interested in preserving their authority.

It would be great injustice to the regular clergy of Spain to class them with the immense hordes of monks and friars, scattered over the face of the Peninsula, some possessing rich and well-stored convents, large estates, and accumulating wealth, and others (the mendicant orders) who prey more directly on the labours of the poor, and compel the industrious, to administer to their holy, uninterrupted laziness. The former, though, doubtless, by far too numerous, are for the most part intelligent and humane; dispensing benevolence and consolation in their respective parishes; friendly, in many instances, to liberty, and devoted to literature. The latter, with few, but striking exceptions, are unmanageable masses of ignorance and indolence. They live (as one of the Spanish poets says) in a state of sensual enjoyment between the organ-loft and the refectory, to which all other enjoyment is but purgatory; the link which should connect them with the common weal for ever broken; the ties of family and friend dissolved; their authority founded on the barbarism and degradation of the people, they are interested in stemming the torrent of improvement in knowledge and liberty, which must in the end inevitably sweep away these "cumberers of the soil." No

MONTHLY MAG. No. 340.

society in which the sound principles of policy are at all understood, would consent to maintain a numerous body of idle, unproductive, useless members, in opulence and luxury, (at the expense of the active and the laborious,) merely because they had chosen to decorate themselves with peculiar insignia—to let their beards grow, or to shave their heads; and though the progress of civilization in Spain has been greatly retarded, or rather it has been compelled to retrograde under the present system of despotism, yet, that great advances have been made since the beginning of the late revolution, is happily too obvious to be denied.

That revolution, in fact, has produced, and will continue to produce, a very favourable influence on the ecclesiastical government of Spain. Leaving out of consideration the immense number of priests and friars who perished during the atrocious invasion of their country, the destruction of convents, the alienation of church property, and the not unfrequent abandonment of the religious vow, unnoticed amidst the confusion and calamities of active war, more silent, but more extensive changes have been going on. The Cortes, when they decreed that no Noviciates should be allowed to enrol themselves, gave a death-blow to the monastic influence, and since the re-establishment of the ancient despotism, the chasm left by this want of supply has not been filled up, nor is likely to be; for the greater part of the convents (except those very richly endowed) complain that few candidates propose themselves, except from the lower classes of society, who are not likely to maintain the credit, or add to the influence of the order. Examples are now extremely rare of men of family and fortune presenting themselves to be received within the cloisters, and offering all their wealth and

3 D

power

power as the price of their admission. Another circumstance, the consequence of the revolution, has tended greatly to lessen the influence of the regular clergy, where it is most desirable it should be lessened, among the lower classes. Driven from their cells by the bayonets of enemies, or obliged to desert them that their convents might become hospitals for their sick and wounded friends, they were compelled to mingle with the mass of the people. To know them better was to esteem them less, and the mist of veneration with which popular prejudice had so long surrounded them, was dispersed, when they became divested of every outward distinction, and exhibited the same follies and frailties as their fellow-men. He who, in the imposing procession, or at the illumined altar, appeared a saint or a prophet, was little, was nothing, when mingling in the common relations of life he stood unveiled before his undazzled observers. For the first time it was discovered that the monks were not absolutely necessary for the preservation of religion. Masses were celebrated as before: the host paraded the streets with its accustomed pomp and solemnity: the interesting ceremonials which accompany the entrance and the exit of a human being in this valley of vicissitude, were all conducted with their wonted regularity. Still less were they wanted to implore the blessing of Heaven on the labours of the husbandman, whose fruits grew and were gathered in with unvarying abundance. Without them the country was freed from the ignoble and degrading yoke of the usurper, while success and martial glory crowned the arms of their military companions, (the British,) who cared little for "all the trumpery" of "friars white, black, or grey;" and if the contagion of their contempt did not reach their Catholic friends, they lessened, at least, the respect with which the inmates of the convent had been so long regarded.

But in anticipating a period in which the Spaniard shall be released from monkish influence, it must not be forgotten how interwoven is that influence with his most delightful recollections and associations. His festivities, his romerias, his rural pastimes, are all connected with, and dependent on, the annual return of some saint's-day, in honour of which he gives himself up

to the most unrestrained enjoyment. A mass is with him the introductory scene to every species of gaiety, and a procession of monks and friars forms a part of every picture on which his memory most delights to dwell.—And a similar, though perhaps, a stronger impression is created on his mind by the enthusiastic "love of song," so universal in Spain. He lives and breathes in a land of poetry and fiction: he listens with ever-glowing rapture to the romanceros, who celebrate the feats of his heroes, and surround his monks and hermits with all the glories of saints and angels: he hears of their mighty works, their sufferings, their martyrdom; and the tale, decorated with the charms of verse, is dearer to them than the best of holy writ. The peculiar favourites of the spotless Virgin, their words fall on his ear like the voice of an oracle, their deeds have the solemn sanction of marvellous miracles. To them he owes that his country is the special charge of the queen of angels, the mother of God; and in every convent he sees the records of the wondrous interpositions of heaven, which has so often availed itself of the agency of the sainted inmates, while every altar is adorned with the grateful offerings of devout worshippers, miraculously restored to health or preserved from danger. He feels himself the most privileged among the faithful. On him "our Lady of Protection" (*del Amparo*) smiles; to him the Virgin of Carmen bows her gracious head. In his eye ten thousand rays of glory encircle the brow of his patron-saint, the fancied tones of whose voice support, assure, and encourage him: he believes that his scapulary (blessed by a Carmelite friar) secures him from every evil; his house is adorned with the pope's bull of indulgences—a vessel of holy water is suspended over his bed, and what more can he want, what danger can approach him? His mind is one mass of undistinguishing, confiding, comforting faith. That faith is his religion, his Christianity! How difficult will it be to separate the evil from the good, if, indeed, they can be separated! What a fortress must be overthrown before truth and reason can advance a single step! What delightful visions must be forgotten, what animating recollections, what transporting hopes! Have we a right to rouse him from these blessed

blessed delusions? This is indeed the ignorance that is bliss. Is it not folly to wish him wise?

But, alas! this is only one side of the picture! for, however soothing, however charming the contemplation of contented ignorance may be to the imagination, in the eye of reason the moral influence of such a system is baneful in the extreme. All error is evil; and the error which substitutes the external forms of worship for its internal influence on the heart, is a colossal evil. Here we have a religion, if such it may be called, that is purely ceremonial. Its duties are not discharged in the daily walk of life, not by the cultivation of pure and pious and benevolent affections, but by attending masses, by reciting Paternosters and Ave Marias, by pecuniary offerings for souls in purgatory, and by a thousand childish observances, which affect remotely, if they affect at all, the conduct and the character. The Spaniard attends his parish church to hear a service in an unknown tongue; he bends his knees and beats his bosom at certain sounds familiar to his ear, but not to his sense; he confesses and communicates with undeviating regularity; and sometimes, perhaps, he listens to a sermon in the eloquent style and beautiful language of his country, not, indeed, instructing him in the moral claims of his religion, but celebrating the virtues and recounting the miracles of some saint or martyr to whom the day is dedicated. He reads his religious duties, not in a Bible, but an Almanack; and his Almanack is but a sort of Christian mythology. His saints are more numerous than the deities of the pantheon; and, to say the truth, there are many of them little better than these.

He is told, however, that his country exhibits the proudest triumphs of orthodox Christianity. Schism and heresy have been scattered, or at least silenced: and if in Spain the eye is constantly attracted, and the heart distressed, by objects of unalleviated human misery; if the hospitals are either wholly unprotected, or abandoned to the care of the venal and the vile; if the prisons are crowded with a promiscuous mass of innocence and guilt in all its shades and shapes of enormity—what does it matter? Spain, Catholic Spain, has preserved her faith unadulterated and unchanged, and her priests assure us that an error in creed

is far more dangerous (or to use their own mild language), far more damnable, than a multitude of errors in conduct. A depraved heart may be forgiven, but not an erring head. This is, in fact, the fatal principle, whose poison spreads through this strongly-cemented system. To this we may attribute its absurdities, its errors, its crimes. This has created Dominicks and Torquemadas.

In a word, intolerance, in its widest and worst extent, is the foundation on which the whole of the Spanish ecclesiastical edifice rests. It has been called the main pillar of the constitution, and is so inwrought with the habits and prejudices of the nation, that the Cortes, with all their general liberality, dared not allow the profession of any other religion than the "*Catolica Apostolica Romana unica Verdadera*." The cry of innovation there, as elsewhere, became a dreadful weapon in the hands of those who profess to believe that errors become sanctified by age. Too true it is, that if long usage can sanction wrong, persecution might find its justification in every page of Spanish history, from the time when Recaredo, the gothic monarch, abandoned his Arian principles (with the almost solitary exception of the tolerant and ill-treated Witiza). Long, long before the Inquisition had erected its frightful pretensions into a system, or armed itself with its bloody sword, its spirit was abroad and active. Thousands and tens of thousands of Jews and Moors had been its victims, and its founders did no more than obtain a regal or a papal licence, for the murders which would otherwise have been probably committed by a barbarous and frenzied mob, excited by incendiary monks and friars.

The Inquisition has, no doubt, been greatly humanized by the progress of time; as, in order to maintain its influence in these more enlightened and inquiring days, it has availed itself of men of superior talent, these have softened the asperity, or controlled the malignity and petty tyranny of its inferior agents. Its vigilance and its persecutions, are, indeed, continually at work, yet, I believe its flames will never again be lighted. Its greatest zeal is now directed against Freemasons, of whom immense numbers occupy its prisons and dungeons. I have conversed with many who have been incarcerated

incarcerated by the Inquisition, and they agree in stating that torture is no longer administered. But its influence on literature is perhaps greater than ever; for though Spain possesses at the present moment a great number of admirable writers, the press was never so inactive. The despotism exercised over authors and publishers is so intolerable, that few have courage voluntarily to submit to it. Often after authorizing the publication of a work, they order it to be suppressed, and every copy to be burnt, and never think of reparation to those who are so cruelly injured. Their presumption in condemning whatever they cannot understand, their domiciliary visits, their arbitrary decrees, against which there is no security and no appeal, make them fearful enemies and faithless friends.

With the difficulty, delay, expense and frequent impossibility of obtaining a licence for the publication of any valuable work, may be well contrasted the ridiculous trash which daily issues from the Spanish press. Accounts of miracles wrought by the different virgins, lives of holy friars and sainted nuns, romances of marvellous conversions, libels against Jews and heretics and Freemasons, histories of apparitions, and so forth, are generally introduced, not by a mere licence of the inquisitor, but by long and laboured eulogiums.

It is no novel observation, that the most cruel and intolerant persecutors have often been men wholly devoid of religious principle; men, who consider the religion of the state only as a part of its civil policy, and who treat the denial of a national creed with the same severity as the infraction of an established law, or rather as a species of treason against the supreme authority. No plea of modest inquiry, of conscientious doubt, or honest difference of opinion, is allowed to oppose for a moment their sanguinary and despotic sway. There are no terms of safety but those of unresisting, instant, absolute prostration. Such men are generally the prime movers of the gagging engine of religious intolerance; and such men are to be found too abundantly in Spain. Others there are who imagine they see in the pomp and parade of the Romish ritual, a system of delusion admirably adapted to beguile, or even to bless the ignorant. They fancy themselves beings of a

higher and nobler order, and that, while they bask in the sunshine of intellect and knowledge, they may be well content that the uninstructed mass should trudge on in darkness below. Why should they throw their pearls to senseless swine; or shower down truth and virtue on those who fatten on vice and error?

But perhaps a larger class, which would include too the majority of the learned clergy of Spain, are they whose honest opinions are made up of heresy and infidelity; but their worldly interests are so invrought with the existing system, that the thought of sacrificing those interests to the higher claims of right, has never occurred to them; or, if it has occurred, has never obtained a moment's attention. To them it is a glorious and gold-giving superstition. If they can persuade themselves that, on the whole, it is harmless, they are satisfied. They do more—they say it is beneficial, and they have repeated this so often, that they, perhaps, almost believe it is true. Would they look round them they might see the melancholy effects which superstition and intolerance have produced in their hapless country. What is Seville—the once renowned Seville, with its hundred and twenty-five churches and convents? The very shrine of ignorance. It was there that the Spanish chart of liberty was trampled under foot, amidst ten thousand shouts of “Live the King and the Inquisition!” “Perish the Constitution!” Or Cordoba, so long the cradle of the arts, the favourite seat of reviving wisdom? It is become the chosen abode of vice and barbarism! The press, which was established there in the short era of Spanish liberty, has been torn in pieces by a frantic mob, who, excited by the monks, paraded the streets of this unfortunate capital, threatening death to every individual whose name had been connected with that of liberty. How many a town and city, once illustrious, has sunk into nothingness! “What remains of their ancient glory? The ruins of palaces, of fabrics, of store-houses and dwellings; and undilapidated churches and monasteries and hospitals, outliving the misery of which they have been the cause.”

One might surely expect that in a country possessing eight archbishops, more than fifty bishops, and more than a hundred abbeys, with a jurisdiction almost

almost episcopal; "in which," to use the language of a Spanish writer, "there are more churches than houses, more altars than hearths, more priests than peasants;" in which every dwelling has its saint, and every individual his scapulary:—one might expect to see some benefits, some blessings resulting from this gigantic mass of ecclesiastical influence. Let us, then, look upon a picture drawn by the hand of an acknowledged master.

"Our universities are the faithful depositaries of the prejudices of the middle age; our teachers, doctors of the tenth century. Beardless novices instruct us in the sublime mysteries of our faith; mendicant friars in the profound secrets of philosophy; while barbarous monks explain the nice distinctions of metaphysics.

"Who goes into our streets without meeting *cofradias*, processions or *rosaries*; without hearing the shrill voice of eunuchs, the braying of sacristans, the confused sound of sacred music, entertaining and instructing the devout with compositions so exalted, and imagery so romantic, that devotion itself is forced into a smile? In the corners of our squares, at the doors of our houses, the mysterious truths of our religion are commented on by blind beggars to the discordant accompaniment of an untuned guitar. Our walls are papered with records of 'authentic miracles,' compared to which, the metamorphoses of Ovid are natural and credible.

"And ignorance has been the parent, not of superstition alone, but of incredulity and infidelity. The Bible, the argument and evidence of our Christian faith, has been shamefully abandoned, or cautiously buried beneath piles of decretals, formularies, puerile meditations, and fabulous histories.

"Monkish influence has given to the dreams and deliriums of foolish women, or crafty men, the authority of revealed truth. Our friars have pretended to repair with their rotten and barbarous scaffolding, the eternal edifice of the gospel. They have twisted and tortured the moral law into a thousand monstrous forms, to suit their passions and their interests. Now they describe the path to heaven as plain and easy,—now it is difficult,—to morrow they will call it impassable. They have dared to obscure with their artful commentaries the beautiful simplicity of the Word of God. They have darkened

the plainest truths of revelation, and on the hallowed charter of Christian liberty, they have even erected the altar of civil despotism!

"In the fictions and falsehoods they have invented to deceive their followers, in their pretended visions and spurious miracles, they have even ventured to compromise the terrible majesty of heaven. They shew us our Saviour lighting one nun to put cakes into an oven; throwing oranges at another from the *sagrario*; tasting different dishes in the convent-kitchens, and tormenting friars with childish and ridiculous playfulness. They represent a monk gathering together the fragments of a broken bottle, and depositing in it the spilt wine, to console a child who had let it fall at the door of a wine-shop. Another, repeating the miracle of Cana to satisfy the brotherhood, and a third restoring a still-born chicken to life that some inmate of the convent might not be disappointed.

"They represent to us a man preserving his speech many years after death, in order to confess his sins; another throwing himself from a high balcony without danger, that he might go to mass. A dreadful fire instantly extinguished by a scapulary of Estamene. They shew us the Virgin feeding a monk from her own bosom; angels habited like friars, chanting the matins of the convent, because the friars were asleep. They paint the meekest and holiest of men torturing and murdering the best and the wisest for professing a different religious creed.

"We have indeed much religion, but no Christian charity. We hurry with our pecuniary offerings to advance any pious work, but we do not scruple to defraud our fellow-men. We confess every month, but our vices last us our lives. We insist (almost exclusively) on the name of Christians, while our conduct is worse than that of infidels. In one concluding word, we fear the dark dungeon of the inquisition, but not the awful—the tremendous tribunal of God!"

This is the representation of a Spaniard. Though the colouring is high, it is a copy from nature, and the shades might have been heightened had he witnessed the conduct of numbers of the monastic orders during the late convulsions of Spain. There are, indeed, few examples of such infamous want of principle as was exhibited by many of them on the king's return. Those who had

had gone about preaching the rights of man, proclaiming the wisdom and exalting the blessings of the new constitution; exhorting their hearers, often with a vehemence little becoming their situation, to live and die for its preservation, and hurling their bitterest anathemas against those who dared to question the wisdom of a single article,—when the king refused to sign that constitution, became the eulogists of every act of tyranny, the prosecutors of the liberales, and the chosen friends of Ferdinand. They have had their reward: and though a few of them have occupied the vacant sees, and have been caressed and recompensed with no sparing hand, the finger of hatred and of scorn points them out to the execration of betrayed and suffering millions, while their names will go down to posterity, accompanied with reproaches, curses and infamy. If those be forgiven who have gone on in one consistent career of servitude and degradation; who have betrayed no cause of liberty—for they are by habit and by election slaves; who have sacrificed no manly principles—for manly principles they had none;—still no charity can wash away the stains of those traitors to freedom, to humanity, to Spain, who so atrociously deserted the banners of their country's welfare, to range themselves around the standards of a profligate and unexampled tyranny.

The most notorious of those, however, who co-operated to establish that fatal and ferocious despotism which now degrades and oppresses Spain, have already become its victims. In their sorrow and suffering and exile, let the unshaken friends of constitutional liberty, who are scattered over Europe, console themselves with remembering that their personal fate is no more severe than that of the base tools of a wretched monarch, who have nothing to accompany their wanderings but sadness, shame and self-reproach, dark and barren prospects, and desolate remembrances; while those shall receive from all around them, the smiles and the praises of the wise and good. They may look back on the "bread" of virtue which they have "cast on the waters," and forward in the confident hope that they "shall find it again after many days:" but they who sacrificed their country to their cold-hearted, and selfish avarice, have wholly erred in their calculations. Their country is fallen indeed, but they, too,

have been buried in its ruins. Ferdinand, who has just as much of gratitude as of any other virtue, has already trampled on the miserable tools of his early tyranny. It were well if those who "put their trust in princes," would study the many impressive lessons which the reign of the Spanish tyrant affords.

It is consolatory to turn from the profligacy and vice so often prominent amidst extraordinary political revolutions, to the spirit of truth and liberty which they always elicit; and Spain has had a most triumphant list of patriots. Their names must not be recorded: for, to receive the tribute of affection and gratitude from any hater of a tyrant, would be sufficient to subject them to his merciless ferocity. How wretched that country where no meed of applause may follow the track of talent or of virtue—where knowledge and the love of freedom are pursued and persecuted as if they were curses and crimes! Otherwise, with what delight should I speak of some who, buried in the obscurity of the cloister, or retiring into solitude from the noisy crowd, sigh in secret and silence over the wretched fate of the land of their birth, their admirable powers of body and mind fettered and frozen by the hand of despotism! All around them is slavery and ignorance; to them remain alone the joy of holding converse with the wise and the good of departed time, and the ecstatic hope that their country will one day burst from its death-like slumbers, and spring forth "into liberty and life and light."

And let those illustrious exiles, the martyrs of truth and freedom, who have been driven by an ungrateful and cruel tyrant from their homes and their country, and doomed "to wander through this miserable world," take heart; for a brighter and better day is about to dawn upon Spain. I have expressed a hope, it should rather be a conviction, that this period cannot linger long. If the extreme of evil brings with it its own remedy; if human endurance will only support a certain weight of despotism; if "there is a spirit in man;" if there is a strength in virtue or in liberty—the intolerable fetters must be broken.

¿Que es esto, Autor eterno
Del triste mundo? tu sublime nombre
Que en el se ultraja á moderar no
alcanzas?

— ¡ á infelices venganzas
Y sangre y muerte has destinado el
hombre ?

¡ A tantas desventuras
Ningun termino pones ? ¡ ó el odioso
Monstruo por siempre triunfará orgulloso ?
Melendez.

The object for which the foregoing observations were written, made it necessary to exclude some particulars, which perhaps deserve record.

A correct idea of the state of learning in Spain might be formed from the general decline of the public *colegios* and universities, and the almost universal ignorance of those to whom the important business of education is intrusted. At Alcalá de Henares, where there were formerly four or five thousand students, there are now less than three hundred, and the number is yearly declining. A similar decay may be observed elsewhere. I found every thing in a melancholy state of derangement and dilapidation at Bergara, though this, I believe, is now the only public school which has been able to maintain itself. The philosophical and mathematical instruments had been destroyed by rust, or rendered useless by violence, and every thing connected with instruction appeared conducted as if the dreadful apprehension that too much wisdom might be communicated were constantly present to the enlightened directors.

There are few objects more touching, more humiliating, than those scenes sacred once to liberty and to literature, and associated with the names of the noblest and "the wisest of our race," but now become the fortresses of ignorance, profligacy and despotism. Who would not sigh over Cordoba ?

When I remember what thou wert of old,
Birth-place of Senecas ;—nurse of arms
and arts ;

When to thy schools from earth's remotest
parts
The nations crowded—while thy sons un-
roll'd

Thy chronicles of wisdom ;—when I see
The spot Averrões lov'd, and tread the sod
Maimonides and Abenezra trod ;

Or seek the umbrage of some rev'rend tree,
Beneath whose shade Mena or Cespedes
At noon-tide mus'd :—when I remember
these

Or other hallow'd names, and see thee now
Shrouded in ignorance and slavery :—
O Cordoba ! my spirit weeps o'er thee,
And burning blushes kindle on my brow.

While the majority of the most distinguished writers of Spain have been

expatriated, it may be supposed literature is at a very low ebb there. Melendez and Estála have died in exile,—while Maratin and Llorente will probably never again revisit their native land. Marina, Quintana, Argüelles, Gallego, and other estimable men, occupy the hopeless dungeons to which tyranny has consigned them ; while this island, in particular, has had the honour of welcoming and of sheltering many a generous patriot and many an enlightened scholar, whose virtues and talents are lost to a country which has so much reason to deplore their removal.

I trust, however, that a work which has been so long a desideratum, viz. a History of Spain under the dominion of the Moors, compiled from Arabic documents, will, ere long, be published, by Don José Antonio Conde, the learned Orientalist, whose erudition and diligent research promise a most valuable and interesting narration.

The Spanish Academy are now printing, at Madrid, a new edition of *Don Quixote*, in five volumes, which will be prefaced by a Life of Cervantes, by Navarrete. This piece of biography will be peculiarly gratifying, as many documents connected with the history of Cervantes have lately been discovered, especially the records of the proceedings against him, before his imprisonment.

Herrera's celebrated work on Agriculture is also being printed by the Academy. The biographical notices are written by Don Mariano Lagasca, whose name is a sufficient pledge for their excellence.

The Spanish drama had been in a progressive state of decay from the death of Candamo, till Moratin's attempts to introduce the regularity and unity of the Parisian theatre were crowned with complete success. It is a different, and will be considered as a lower order of merit, by all who place Nature and Shakespeare above Art and the French drama. If, however, Calderon and Lope, Moreto and Montalvan, Solis and Candamo, seldom occupy the Spanish stage, it is because the national taste, or the national indifference, has chosen to sanction or permit the puerile trifles imported from the other side of the Pyrenees, to occupy the seats which might be so much more honourably filled by native genius. An active controversy is going on as to the respective merits of the French

French and Spanish theatres; but it does not seem to excite much interest beyond the immediate circle of combatants. A new dramatic writer (Gorostiza) has lately appeared, and his first effort, "Indulgencia para todos," in spite of some improbabilities in the story, and some vulgarisms in the style, gives fair hopes for the future.

By way of conclusion, I would remark, that ultra-royalism and bigotry may receive from the present wretchedness of Spain a salutary and corrective lesson. They may there see the unalloyed triumph of their principles, and study the consequences, in the degradation, the disquietude, and the wretchedness, of a once renowned and illustrious nation. They have there a king reigning in "all the glory" of uncontrolled majesty, and a state-religion undisturbed by heretics or schismatics;—there is the dull death-like silence of abhorred submission, unbroken by any hated shouts of liberty,—“the prostration of the understanding and the will,” that neither dares nor wishes to enquire.

As to the character of Ferdinand, it has been greatly misunderstood or greatly misrepresented. It has been well said of him, that he has all the crimes and none of the merits of his ancestors. He appears to care little about the church or the clergy, except inasmuch as he can make them the instruments of civil despotism. His habits are gross and licentious; yet he is inaccessible to any sentiment of benevolence or generosity.—He never forgave a fancied enemy, and perhaps he never possessed a real friend.—From his very childhood his untameable and barbarous propensities made him the object of fear and dread; and adversity (that touchstone of character) has served only to excite and heighten the dark ferocity of his disposition. What, indeed, could be expected from an ingrate, who rewarded those that replaced in his worthless hand the sceptre he had cast away, with persecution and exile, imprisonment and death?

Was it for this through seven long years of war

We bore the miserable wants of woes

Pour'd on our naked heads by barb'rous foes,

While thou a patient captive—absent far,
Nor heard'st our cries, nor saw'st the bloody star

That o'er our helpless, hapless country rose?

Did we not break the intolerable bar

Forged by the master-tyrant? Interpose

To rescue—not our country—but mankind?
Did we not break thy prison-doors, unbind
Thy fetters, and with shouts of joy that rent
The very arches of the firmament
Receive thee?—And is this our destiny?
Insults and slavery, and a wretch like thee!

The details of the population of Spain given in the Monthly Magazine for April (p. 200) being extremely incorrect, it may be worth while to close this article with a copy of the last official census, made in 1803.

	Populat.	No. of In. to a Sq. Lea.
Prov. of Madrid	228,520	2078
----- Guadalaxara	121,115	743
----- Cuenca	294,290	311
----- Toledo	370,641	505
----- La Mancha ..	205,548	326
----- Avila	118,061	549
----- Segovia	164,007	566
----- Soria	198,107	581
----- Burgos	470,588	734
----- Extramadura	428,493	357
Kingdom of Cordoba	252,028	724
----- Jaen	206,807	772
----- Seville ..	746,221	992
----- Granada	692,924	861
New Settlements	6,196	57
Kingdom of Murcia ..	383,226	582
----- Arragon	657,376	534
----- Valencia	825,059	1283
Principal. of Catalonia	858,818	856
Island of Majorca ..	140,699	1256
----- Minorca ..	30,990	1550
----- Iviza and } Formentera }	15,290	1019
Kingdom of Navarre	221,728	1082
Province of Biscay ..	111,436	1051
----- Guipuscoa	104,491	2009
----- Alava ..	67,523	746
Principal. of Asturias	364,238	1180
Prov. of Leon	239,812	486
----- Palencia	118,064	814
----- Salamanca ..	209,988	446
----- Valladolid ..	187,390	692
----- Zamora	71,401	537
----- Toro	97,370	590
Kingdom of Galicia..	1,142,630	859
	10,351,075	690

The New Settlements are the colonies founded in the Sierra Morena in the last century. The principal towns are Carlota, Carolina, and Luisiana.

The whole of the foregoing census is probably rated too low. The Royal Society of Valencia, possessing necessarily peculiar local advantages for enquiry, lately calculated the inhabitants of that kingdom at 1,200,000. The Consulate of Corunna give 1,400,000 for the population of Galicia. That of Arragon

Arragon is nearly confirmed by the report of the "Sociedad Economica," in 1800, which states 658,630 as the number calculated from the parochial records.

The medium population of the maritime provinces is 904 per square league;—those of the interior, 507.

The proportion of the clergy to the laity is as 100 to 5914.* There are 8 archbishoprics, 51 bishoprics, 61 cathedrals, and 114 collegiates.

Hackney, 21 April. J. BOWNING.

SHAKSPEARE.

[Three years ago, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine prepared the following *Appeal to the public in behalf of the indigent family of Shakspeare*. Indisposition, and some interesting events which absorbed the attention of the public, induced him at the time to lay it aside, and he forgot that it existed when he gave place to the ingenious designs of a friend. He has since found it on turning over some papers, and he submits it to the public in the hope of accelerating the execution of the plan of relieving the family.]

WE solemnly call the attention of the literary world to a subject which involves the moral character of the British nation. Two centuries have now elapsed since the death of William Shakspeare, the greatest genius of any age or nation; and, during the chief part of that period, it has been the unceasing boast and glory of the people of England, that the unrivalled poet of nature was an Englishman. England, therefore, has profited by his renown, and his was the harmless glory of literary genius, by which he illustrated virtue, exposed vice, and taught man his domestic and social duties.

Is there, therefore, no debt of gratitude due from his country to this great man, or to his family? Ought the family of Shakspeare to be suffered to be servants, labourers, and paupers? Have not the equivocal deeds of war performed by a Churchill, a Byng, a Nelson, and a Wellesley, ennobled and enriched their families in every branch and generation; and is nothing due to the name and family of that man, that unparalleled Shakspeare, whose works not only honour his own country, but our common nature in all countries? To such a question there can be but

one answer, followed by an eager curiosity to learn whether there now live any heirs-at-law, or representatives in blood, of the Shakspeare family.

It is known that the line of Shakspeare's own body terminated in his grand-daughter, lady Barnard, of Abington, near Northampton: but Shakspeare had a sister, Joan, who married William Harte, of Stratford; and this branch, partly under the name of Harte, and partly under that of Smith, may be regarded as the last remains of that family, which, as long as transcendent genius merits distinction, ought not to be suffered to pine in want, or to struggle against the miseries which beset poverty, however industrious. In passing lately through Tewkesbury, the editor of the Monthly Magazine was led, by a reported inscription on the tomb-stone of a John Harte, buried there in 1800,—which inscription described him as "a sixth descendant of the poet Shakspeare,"—to enquire whether there lived in that town any survivors of the family. After much search, he discovered a son of this Harte, who had been christened by the name of William Shakspeare. This poor man is a chair-maker by trade, and works as journeyman to a Mr. Richardson: and the contour of his countenance which strikingly resembled the portrait in the first folio edition, was a circumstance of itself sufficient to excite the editor's interest in his favour.

In one room of the ground-floor of a wretched hovel, lived this man, his wife, and five children. In a corner stood a stocking-frame, in which the mother said she worked after her children were in bed at night, and before they awoke in the morning, adding thereby 3s. or 4s. per week to her husband's 15s. In answer to enquiries about the great Bard, Harte said his father and grandfather often talked on the subject, and buoyed themselves with hopes that the family might some time be remembered;—but, for his part, the name had hitherto proved of no other use to him than to furnish jokes among his companions, by whom he was often annoyed on this account. On the writer presenting him with a guinea, he declared it was the first benefit which had ever arisen from his being a Shakspeare!

It appeared that his father held the property in Shakspeare's two houses at Stratford, but they had long been under mortgage; and his mother, a few years ago,

* In Valladolid there is one ecclesiastic to every 16 male inhabitants. In Salamanca, 1 to 18. In Castille, 1 to 50. In Ceuta, 1 to 138.

ago, sold them by auction, deriving a balance, after paying the mortgage and expences, of only 30l. The family pedigree he had preserved;* but he had no other relic of the great poet, save a long walking-stick, which was given to him by his father, as one which had belonged to Shakspeare. It appeared also, that his father had given a Mr. Kingsbury, of Tewkesbury, a jug, or beaker, with Shakspeare's portrait on it, and a sort of pencil-case, with a cypher W. S. upon it,—both of which he asserted had been the property of the poet.

On enquiring after other branches of the family, he referred the writer to the Smiths, of Stratford, who were his cousins, and children of his father's sister; and also to an aunt, whom he supposed still to reside at Stratford. The editor of the Monthly Magazine afterwards proceeded to Stratford, and, on applying to Mrs. Hornby, an amusing gossip, who now resides in the house in which Shakspeare was born, he was readily introduced to the Smiths, but the aunt had removed to Leamington. Of the Smiths, there are two brothers and a sister: one is a bricklayer, and the other had kept a grocer's shop, but had recently failed. The sister is married to a bricklayer, who works under his brother-in-law. It was no play of fancy to be able to trace in the faces of the two Smiths the same family resemblance which had been observed in Harte at Tewkesbury. The frame-work of their faces was all over the Bard of Avon; and they were characterized by the same modesty as poor Harte.

Having as yet profited nothing by their family-renown, they expected nothing; but they acknowledged they felt it hard that Stratford should profit so much by the name of their kinsman, and the country boast so much of his works, while his family were suffering every kind of privation; the very house of Shakspeare having fallen into the hands of strangers, by shewing which, the family might have been kept from want. At Stratford the editor received much aid in these inquiries, from the politeness of Mr. Wheeler, author of the History of Stratford. Owing, however, to a mistake in the published pedigrees, he and the inhabitants of Stratford had, to this time, lost sight

of the Smiths, as connected with the family of their illustrious town's-man; and, till the visit of the editor, they had supposed that every branch of the family had left Stratford.

From Stratford the editor proceeded to Leamington, where he found Jane, the aunt of Harte, of Tewkesbury, in the humble situation of a washer-woman. She had married a soldier of the name of Iliffe, by whom she has two girls, the eldest of whom is kindly patronized by Mr. Bissett, of the Museum, and has been recognized in her relationship to the Bard of Avon by many of his distinguished visitors.

In the course of these inquiries, the editor collected some novelties connected with Shakspeare, which were inserted in the Monthly Magazine, under the head of *Shaksperiana* in the Numbers published January and February, 1818. At present it is his sole design to call the attention of the literary world to the condition of the interesting, industrious, and virtuous family of a man, who possesses such pre-eminent claims on the veneration and gratitude of his country.

The surviving branches may be classed as under:—

William Shakspeare Harte, chair-maker, of Tewkesbury, son of John Harte, who died January 22, 1800, and grandson of George Harte; and his five children.

John Harte, a chair-maker, of Cirencester, brother to W. S. Harte.

Jane Harte, of Leamington, daughter of Thomas Harte, who was son of George Harte, turner and chair-maker of Stratford, and resident in Shakspeare's house, which was his property; and her two children.

Joseph Mallison Smith, late grocer of Stratford, son of Mary Harte, who died December 1785, who was daughter of the above George Harte; and his two children.

William Jones Smith, of Gloucester, late in the militia of that county; and his three children.

George Smith, of Stratford, bricklayer; and his three children.

Sarah Smith, of Stratford, wife of a bricklayer.

These eleven persons, with the exception of Mr. Smith, of Gloucester, are in a condition of life to whom pecuniary assistance would be highly acceptable, and their moral habits justify an expectation that such assistance will not uselessly be afforded.

* Now in the possession of the Editor, as well as the walking-cane.

In contemplating the various means of calling on the wealthy and liberal, it has appeared to the editor, that the true and legitimate property of the family of a man of genius, is his works. No copy-right now exists in the works of Shakspeare; but, if the public and the dealers in books liberally concur in purchasing and vending such editions as may be printed for the benefit of the family, there can be no doubt but an annuity of from 250*l.* to 500*l.* per annum, may be thus secured, for several generations, to the legal representatives of this great poet.

With this design, therefore, the editor of the *Monthly Magazine* undertakes to print an edition of the works of Shakspeare, at such a moderate price as shall be adapted to general circulation, and yield the largest profit to the family. He will adapt to it a selection of the useful and necessary notes of all the commentators, and he will embellish every act with a head and tail-piece, representing the chief scenes of the act. Such an edition, he conceives, will form ten volumes, and may be sold at three guineas on common paper, and five guineas on large and fine paper. He, therefore, invites the communication of the names and contributions of subscribers; and, though he hopes that the sums transmitted will not, in general, be restricted to the value of the edition, yet he pledges himself, as often as every fifty names are received, to distribute, according to the best of his judgment, the whole of the said receipts, reserving only two guineas as the cost-price of the common edition, and three as that of the superior edition. The said subscriptions may be addressed to Sir Richard Phillips, Bride-court, Bridge-street, London; or to him through Mr. Reddell, bookseller, Tewkesbury; through Mr. Ward, bookseller, Stratford; or through Mr. Bissett, Museum, and Mr. Elliston, Leamington. In the *Monthly Magazine*, accounts of receipts and disbursements shall be faithfully rendered every three months, and in every year a meeting shall be called of the subscribers to audit the accounts, and consider of means to augment the funds.

It cannot be anticipated that this appeal will be made in vain. Voltaire raised a splendid sum in France in favour of a female relative of Corneille, nearly two centuries after his death; and Dr. Johnson effected a similar service in favour of some female relatives

of Milton. Are the claims of the family of the author of *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *Richard*, less interesting and commanding than those of the authors of the *Cid* and of *Paradise Lost*?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT may be an amusing, as well as useful speculation, to behold at a glance of the eye the leading points of affinity between the modern German and English languages; I hope therefore to see the following arrangement in your *Miscellany*. T.

Great St. Helen's.

Changes from German into English in the Vowels.

A.—a, aa, or ah,—German, becomes in English, ea, or ee. Schaf, *Sheep*: Schlaf, *Sleep*: Aal, *Eel*: Stahl, *Steel*: Mahl, *Meal*.—a, before cht, becomes i long: Macht, *Might*: Nacht, *Night*.—a before lt, becomes o: alt, *old*: Falte, *Fold*: halten, *to hold*: kalt, *cold*.—au, becomes oo. Raum, *Room*: Baum, *Boom*.

Sometimes it retains nearly the same sound, Haus, *House*: Maus, *Mouse*: Faum, *Foam*.

Oftenest, into ea, and i, short. Haufen, *Heap*: Kauffen, *Cheapen*: Tauffen, *Dip*: Sauffen, *Sip*: Auch, *eke*: Faust, *Fist*.

Sometimes into ew: Kauen, *to chew*: Thau, *Dew*: Blau, *Blue*: Brauen, *to brew*.

Sometimes—u short, as auf, *up*: Daum, *Thumb*: rauch, *rough*: Tauchen, *to duck*.

E.—before b, becomes i.—Geben, *to give*: Leben, *to live*: Streben, *to strive*.

Echt, becomes ight, as recht, *right*: fechten, *to fight*: Knecht, (valet) *Knight*.

En final, generally dropped: Hauffen, *Heap*: Nacken, *Neck*: Helfen, *to help*: Nagen, *to gnaw*. Schlafen, *to sleep*: Zeigen, *to shew*.

Ee, Ei, Eh become o: Schnee, *Snow*: Stein, *Stone*: Pfeil, *Pole*: Gehen, *to go*: Zehe, *Toe*: Eiche, *Oak*.

I.—in a few instances becomes E: as Hitz, *Heat*: Schilt, *Shield*: Sitz, *Seat*: Wichtig, *Weighty*; but usually remains unchanged.

O.—and oh, become ea, and ee. Ost, *East*: Woche, *Week*: Noth, *Need*: Bohn, *Bean*: Stroh, *Stream*: Ohr, *Ear*.

Occasionally, a: horchen, *hearken*: roh, *raw*.

Often retains the sound, as Kohl, *Coal*;

Coal; Dohm, *Dome*; Horn, *horn*; hopen, *hops*.

U.—becomes oo:—Buch, a *Book*; Flur, *Floor*; gut, *good*; durch, *through*; huf, *hoof*; blum (a flower) *bloom*.

Sometimes o short: Fuchs, *Fox*; Furt, *Ford*; Sturm, *Storm*; Futter, *Fodder*; Kupfer, *Copper*;—Ruthe, takes both these sounds *Rod*, and *Rood*.

Sometimes, u short. Voll, *Full*; Ober, *Upper*; Ofen, *Oven*; Sommer, *Summer*; Donner, *Thunder*; Kolbe (the L transposed)* *Club*; morden, *to murder*.

Sometimes i: hoch, *high*; Stock, *Stick*; trocken, *dry*.

Sometimes, ft, as lachen, *to laugh*; sacht, *soft*.

Ch.—after l, or r, final, becomes o: as Talch, *Tallow*; Furch, *furrow*.

Ck.—becomes tch, or dg: as strecken, *to stretch*; hecke, *hedge*; brücke, *bridge*.

D.—generally becomes th; as dass, *that*; daum, *thumb*; dick, *thick*; Corn, *Thorn*; faden, *fathom*; durch, *through*; dünn, *thin*; Bad, *Bath*; Feder, *feather*.

Sometimes retains the sound: as doppel, *double*; deck, *covering*; Magd, *Magdalen*, *Maid*, or *Maiden*; laden, *to load*.

In the Consonants.

B.—In the middle of a word, softens into V, as haben, *to have*; geben, *to give*; leben, *to live*; Fieber, *Fever*.

Final, becomes oftenest f; as Stab, *Staff*; Dieb, *Thief*; Weib, *Wife*; Laub (foliage) *leaf*. Halb, *Half*.

But sometimes v, Grab, *Grave*; Sieb, *Sieve*; liebe, *love*; stube, *stove*; Taube, *Dove*.

Final, after l, becomes ow. Schwalbe, *Swallow*; falbe, *fallow*; gelb, *yellow*.

Ch.—medial, becomes g, or k: Drache, *Dragon*; Rechen, *Rake*; Machen, *to make*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL papers have of late occupied the columns of your valuable Miscellany on the subject of mechanical inventions superseding the use of

* By adverting to this occasional transposition of letters, of which instances occur in different provincial dialects of our own tongue, and probably of every tongue, the identity of many words, not at first obvious, may be discovered. Thus Ross (German) answers to our *Horse*;—Drehen, *to turn*; Brennen, *to burn*; Brunnen, (a *hpring*) corresponds with *Bourn*, in our Northern dialect, a *Rivulet*. Borste, *Bristle*:—palten, *to split*.

human labour. This is a discussion which appears of the greatest importance; being no less than to determine whether the late surprising advancement of science, and its application to the purposes of human life, are to be considered as an evil or a good to society; and whether the living or departed geniuses that gave these improvements birth, are to be accounted as its enemies or benefactors. We have been accustomed hitherto to regard this class of persons with the most favorable countenance, to place a Bolton by the side of an Howard: if the latter freed life from a portion of its miseries, the former added to its enjoyments; but we are now required to pause and to suspend our approbation until we know that it is merited, and until we are satisfied, whether the effect of the former's inventions has not been to load our poor-houses with want and wretchedness, and our prisons with misery and vice. Impressed with this idea of the importance of the subject, and desirous of marking out what appears to me, the proper line of argument for attaining the truth, I beg leave to submit to you a few observations that occur to me, on this point, and shall feel glad in being corrected by any one who may consider them erroneous.

In this discussion it behoves us to avoid as much as possible being warped aside by party-feeling, and to divest ourselves of those prejudices that arise from the present national distress. We need not resort to this as a cause of our existing difficulties. If we consider the great and overwhelming burthen that is laid on our national energies by the public debt;—if we but recollect that those energies have been enabled to support their oppression by circumstances that could not long subsist;—that our manufactures rose to an unnatural pitch of prosperity from two causes:—First, a monopoly arising from the relative state of nations on the continent in consequence of the war:—and, Secondly, an unjust and impolitic engrossment of large farms, by which a large part of the population has been driven from agriculture into manufactories;—that these means having drawn an undue portion of the people from the field to the city, from the plough to the loom; and the temporary causes which produced an unusual demand for our manufactures having ceased;—the necessary

cessary consequence follows, a want of employment for the persons before engaged in them. If to this we add, that our national debt, and consequent immense taxes, render it almost impossible for us to enter into competition with the traders of other countries; we, surely, cannot be surprised at the extent of our present distress, nor be driven to the necessity of searching after an obscure and remote source for its origin.

To pursue the enquiry, how far mechanical applications diminish the quantity of human labour, let us first see what would be the effect of its introduction, supposing the demand for the products of that labour to be fixed and incapable of increase; and then endeavour to ascertain, whether calling in mechanical aid to facilitate or improve the manufacture, does not encrease the demand, and thus supply what would otherwise have been withdrawn from human employment.

Supposing the demand constant and invariable, the first effect of mechanical improvement would be to enrich its inventor by an advantage over his competitors; when the improvement gained general use, the advantage would become national, and in like manner a public benefit be derived, if no other cause counteracted the effect; and in the end it will obtain an adoption so wide as to destroy the superiority gained by any one individual or any one nation. In the same manner as when a stone is cast on the smooth surface of a lake, the widening circles, which proceed but from a single point, diverge until they are lost in the mass of waters, and the whole sinks again to repose. Thus the profits of the manufacture become engrossed by and accumulated in one individual, and withdrawn from the rest; this is next extended from an individual to a multitude, and spreads until it ceases any longer to be a partial advantage. If then the improved process should enable the manufacturer to produce the same effect with the labour of one man, as would otherwise have required the labour of three, two thirds of the persons that before found employment from it, must now abandon it, and seek for employment in some other way, the demand for which we must also, according to this supposition, allow to be incapable of increase. The consequence necessarily must be, that, the demand being fixed, and the appli-

cable labour increased, the value of that labour and its products must be depreciated. They will be lowered in their relative value to things not the immediate product of labour. The price of the latter would not undergo any change on this account. Or if it should, as affected by public distress, the former must fail proportionally, so as to preserve its depreciated degree in the scale of value. According to this hypothesis, then it appears, that the introduction of machinery must be attended with consequences the most pernicious. It will enrich a few at the expence of the whole. It will create a partial and temporary advantage, but in the end entail a general and perpetual evil.

But is this supposition well grounded? We have reasons that will lead us to a contrary conclusion; because, independently of the national advantage which is gained by a superiority thus acquired, disturbing the fair level of commerce, and casting the balance on one side (for, in this case, we have considered as much withdrawn from the people of one country as is acquired by those of another), the total quantity of human labour, or its substitute may be increased from the following causes:

1st.—That the consumption of manufactures are increased, when by improvements in their formation, they are rendered more perfect and better adapted to the end, for which they were designed, and by the greater facility with which they are wrought, they are rendered cheaper to the purchaser. Besides this, however such improvement may add to the neatness and regularity, it often detracts from the firmness and durability; so that, if we may compare it with a fundamental principle in mechanics, what is got in speed, is lost in power. If the facilities of manufacture are doubled, the consumption is perhaps nearly so too. Here also we ought not to forget, that, if by the introduction of machinery, a portion of human labour is abstracted from working the material, upon which those machines operate, the machines themselves furnish in their construction a new source of employment, so as to cause, not a deprivation, but a transfer of labour.

2d.—That it is a proposition, which I believe will not be denied, that in proportion, as the resources and conveniences of life are increased, and rendered

dered more easy of acquisition, so must the population flourish and increase. This increase will augment the demand for the produce of trade, and the sum of necessary employment. To this, it perhaps will be objected, that by this accession of population, the quantity of disposable labour will be increased in the same ratio as the demands for it; and therefore, whether it be greater or less under the same circumstances, the people must suffer equally by the introduction of machinery. But there cannot be a notion conceived more directly contrary to actual experience than this. Individual wealth is national prosperity. And as the objects become more numerous, the national prosperity is advanced, unless counteracting causes, not necessarily connected with it are opposed. And in proportion as this prosperity advances, the artificial wants of society are enlarged, while those independent of labour for support, and living but to increase the demand of it, become more numerous. And, indeed, it is in this state of a nation alone, that machinery to supersede, or rather to supply a deficiency, of effective labour, is ever thought of. It can never happen amongst a thinly scattered and needy population. It must be when the request is great and urgent, that a more rapid and fruitful production of these articles of refined want, excite the attention of inventive genius, and court him by the flattering prospect of a liberal reward.

All these causes tend to increase the actual consumption of manufactures; and united, form a fair counterpoise to the gross abstraction of labour by machinery, without taking them into account.

If then we admit this conclusion to be correctly drawn, that the use of machinery, in the place of human labour has not a tendency to deprive any of employment; for how many benefits besides are we indebted to it? Is it not by its means, that the most painful and laborious exercise of man's physical powers are rendered unnecessary? By its aid the ponderous minerals are drawn from the bowels of the earth, and are fused into a flood of liquid fire:—By it is a stream of water driven into a thousand branching currents, for the supply of every house in a populous city:—By it, heavy loads of fuel in the northern counties are con-

veyed, and the valuable animal, the horse, set free from a part of the cruelty and oppression, to which it had been before subjected:—By it, are we now transported across the waves, and bid defiance to the wind and tides. There is, indeed, scarcely one thing, from the most trifling to the most important, that supplies the wants, or contributes to the pleasures of life, in which we are not indebted to mechanical assistance. No man, that values his own comfort, or desires to ameliorate society, ought to cast in the way of science one particle of difficulty, or distrust, that might impede its progress. Speculative philosophy is worth nothing, but inasmuch as it tends to the improvement of life. He that does not direct his pursuits to some end that may contribute to the enjoyments of others, lives to no purpose; he kills flies with Domitian. This is the proper aim of art, when she turns the cruelly treated horse, or the not less cruelly treated peasant, from the corn mill, and performs the labour by the falling stream of a rivulet; when she takes the flail from the hand of an over wearied thrasher, and compels the winds to execute the heavy toil; then does she discharge her proper duty. She frees life from a large portion of its pains and miseries; and if we do not receive the full benefit, we must attribute it to the misfortune, or impolicy of the times, that has surrounded us with circumstances, which will not permit its enjoyment. WM. BAINBRIDGE.

New Inn, April 12, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of sending you the following Table for insertion in your next Number. By line No. 6, it will appear that a protection of 1s. 4d. per bushel on wheat will increase the average value of *every* acre of land 16s. which on 70 millions of acres amounts to the same sum as our government taxes. By line No. 7, it will be seen that the agriculturists obtained 1s. 6d. per bushel advance artificially by the 48s. Corn Bill; line 8 shews a further rise of 1s. 10½d. per bushel; line 10, a still further rise of 2s. 1½d. making in the whole 5s. 6d. per bushel, or 231 millions yearly. I should like to know the opinion of your readers whether the land is not bought and rented *subject* to tithes, land tax, and poor rates,—whether

—whether the other taxes do not fall on other persons in common with the land owner,—whether the land owners are more than one out of six or eight hundred of the population,—whether, as such, they pay more than a very small portion of the taxes.—whether, if they paid the whole of the 56 millions of taxes, they ought to be protected to the amount of the whole, or only

that part which should fall on the rest of the people,—whether they employ more than one tenth of the population,—whether they should tax their fellow subjects beyond the Government taxes, or be protected at their expence; and whether they have not a full share of the protections to commerce by finding consumers, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

CORN LAW TAXATION BILL.

No.	Acorn law tax on the consumers of a bushel of wheat of 8 galls. of		Is an agricultural tax on the consumers of the quarter of wheat of eight bushels of			Is an oppressive tax on the consumers of the average produce of every acre of land, taken at only 2 fifths of the value of wheat of			Is a bread tax on the consumers of the quartern loaf of		REMARKS.
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£	
1	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{12}$	3,500,000	{ One penny only on the bushel of wheat is an annual tax of 3,500,000l.
2	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	1	6	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	5,250,000	
3	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,500,000	{ One farthing only on the quartern loaf is an annual tax of 10,500,000l.
4	0	6	0	4	0	0	6	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,000,000	
5	1	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	42,000,000	{ Equal to the whole of the government taxes.
6	1	4	0	10	8	0	16	0	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	56,000,000	
7	1	6	0	12	0	0	18	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,000,000	{ 4s. 6d. being taken as the natural price, the 48s. Corn Bill was a tax of 1s. 6d. per bushel, 18s. on the produce of every acre on the average, and an annual tax of 63,000,000l.
8	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	1	2	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	78,750,000	
9	2	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	2	84,000,000	{ The 63s. Corn Bill passed in 1804, was a further annual tax of 78,750,000l.
10	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	17	0	1	5	6	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	89,250,000	
11	3	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	3	126,000,000	{ The 80s. Corn Bill of 1815 was a still further tax of 17s. per quarter, or 89,250,000l. making 5s. 6d. per bushel rise, or 231,000,000l.
12	4	0	1	12	0	2	8	0	4	168,000,000	
13	4	6	1	16	0	2	14	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	189,000,000	{ Supposed natural price of agricultural produce.
14	5	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	210,000,000	
15	5	6	2	4	0	3	6	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	231,000,000	{ The difference between the natural price of 4s. 6d. per bushel, and the Corn Bill price of 10s. being 5s. 6d. this line shews the yearly tax to be 231 millions.
16	6	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	6	252,000,000	
17	7	0	2	16	0	4	4	0	7	294,000,000	{ Yearly value of agricultural produce, when wheat averages 6s. per bushel.
18	8	0	3	4	0	4	16	0	8	336,000,000	
19	9	0	3	12	0	5	8	0	9	378,000,000	{ Ditto at 7s. Ditto at 8s. Ditto at 9s. Ditto at the Corn Bill price of 10s.
20	10	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	10	420,000,000	

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

BLACKSTONIANA.

Female Loquacity.

IN the antient tenures of land in this country, it was one of the properties of a feud, that it could not be held by women, and the reason assigned is, "that the lord could not employ them in military duties, for which alone feuds were given;—for they could neither handle arms, which was the proper service of vassals, nor could a woman be admitted into the counsels of the lord, since she could not keep a secret."—"Cum quæ audit reticere nesciat."—Crag. de Jure Feud, 48, 50. This impeachment of female taciturnity is, I imagine, much older than our feudal tenures. Indeed, Crag. might have borrowed his reasons for their exclusion from Juvenal, who, in the sixth satire, furnishes him with both.

"Quem præstare potest mulier galeata pudorem."—v. 251.

———"omnis

Turba tacet, nec causicus, nec præco loquatur,

Altera nec mulier."—v. 437.

Coffins.

Thomas Camberworth, knight, of the diocese of Lincoln, by his last will, made in the year 1450, thus provides for his funeral;—"Furst, I gyf my sawle to Gode, my Lord and my Redemptur, and my wrechid body to be beryd in a chitte" (i. e. shrowd) "without any kyste" (i. e. coffin), "in the north yle of the parish kirke of Somerethy," &c.—Ex Reg. Episc. Line. There is now preserved in the parish church of Whitwell, in Derbyshire, one of the vehicles in which bodies were carried to the place of interment before the use of coffins.

Penal Bonds.*

The declaring penal bonds in the third person void, by the 38 Ed. 3. st. 3. c. 4. was one of those many laws that were passed for checking the encroachment of papal power in this country. "The Roman Pontiff being," as Polydore Virgil says, "declared, by the consent of all nations, the head of every church, so that there was not now left to impious men any place of disputing or dreaming otherwise,"† assumed the right of electing all ecclesiastical functionaries, and of deciding

by them every cause that could, by the most forced construction, be drawn under ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The clergy in general yielding to the feeling of private interest, seconded his views in encroaching on the rights of civil authority. This produced dissensions between them and the laity, who complained that the taxes levied by the pope exceeded five times those which were paid to the king, and that he had been the cause of the famine, poverty, and distress of the country. With a view of securing punctual obedience to these extortions of the Roman pontiff, were the bonds in question given; and as this kind of instrument was in this country always written in the first person,§ the legislature, on passing a law to destroy the effect of these foreign securities, seized on this accidental distinction to do it by a covert blow. But the preamble to the act explained the motive and design of the legislature; and accordingly, in two subsequent decisions, cited by Lord Coke, 40 E. 3. 1, and 2 H. 4. 10, bonds made abroad in courts out of the realm, in the third person were declared void, while other bonds in the third person were, in 8 E. 4. 5, resolved to be good. See Reeves's Hist. Eng. Law, vol. 2, p. 67. and 4 Black. Com. c. 8.

Sale of Wives.

The illegality of this kind of contract, though it could never have been a subject of doubt, met with a judicial sanction as early as the 30 Ed. 1. John Comoy made a grant of his wife Margaret to Wm. Paynell, in the following words:—"Noveritis me tradidisse et demisisse spontaneâ meâ voluntate domino Willielmo Paynell militi Margaretam uxorem meam; et concedo, quod Margareta cum prædicto Willielmo remaneat pro voluntate ipsius Willielmi." On the death of John Comoy, Margaret instituted proceedings for the recovery of her dower, which it was contended she had forfeited by the adulterous cohabitation with Paynell. The Court decided,—1. That this was a void grant;—2. That it did not amount to licence, or at least was a void licence: so she was barred of dower. See 2 Inst. 435.

Wolf.

This animal, as appears by Hollings-

* See Monthly Mag. vol. 49, p. 238.

† De rerum Inventoribus, l. 4. c. 10.

‡ See Hume, vol. 3. p. 320. Cooke's edit. and Baker's Chronicles, p. 133.

§ Co. Litt. 229. b.

head, was very noxious to the flocks in Scotland, in 1577; nor was it entirely extirpated till about 1680, when the last wolf fell by the hand of the famous Sir Owen Cameron. In England, King Edgar attempted to effect it by commuting the punishment of certain crimes into the acceptance of a certain number of wolves' tongues from each criminal; and in Wales by converting the tax of gold and silver into an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads. But notwithstanding these endeavours, and the assertions of some authors,* his scheme proved abortive. For some centuries after we find them increased to such a degree as to become the object of royal attention. Accordingly, Edw. 1. issued his mandate to Peter Corbet to superintend and assist in the destruction of them in the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford; and in the adjacent co. of Derby,† certain persons at Wormhill held their lands by the duty of hunting and taking the wolves that infested the country, whence they were styled, *wolve-hunt*. And they seem by this means to have soon been extirpated, for in the reign of Edw. 4. there was scarcely one to be found. To look back into the Saxon times, we find that in Athelstan's reign, wolves abounded so in Yorkshire, that a retreat was built at Flixton, in that county, "to defend passengers from the wolves, that they should not be devoured by them;" and such ravages did those animals make during winter, particularly in January, when the cold was severest, that the Saxons distinguished that month by the name of *wolf-month*. They also called an outlaw, *wolf's-head*, as being out of the protection of the law, proscribed, and as liable to be killed, as that destructive beast. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extinction in England; for there are accounts of some being found there as late as the year 1710, the last presentment for killing of wolves being made in the county of Cork about that time.‡

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following state of the thermometer (Fahrenheit's) at Florence, in a north aspect, from Jan. 1,

* Hume, vol. i. p. 132.

† Camden,

‡ Marriott, Law Dict. tit. Wolf.

to Feb. 20, taken generally at twelve o'clock at noon, and ten at night, is much at your service to insert in your valuable Magazine.

Florence, G. H. ERRINGTON.

March 1, 1820.

Jan.

1	46°	Pouring rain, morning; p. m. dry	
2	46	Fine morning, showery afternoon, wet night	
3	52	Dry—gloomy	
4	51	Dull morning, aftern. fine	
5	54	Fine, afternoon hazy	
6	48	Beautiful sun-shine	
7	43	Wet day	10 p. m.
8	36	Sleet	32°
9	27½	Fine day, ice 1 in. thick..	23
10	25	Windy and gloomy, snow evening	
11	35	Sun-shine & snow show. } streets 4 in. deep of snow, snowing all afternoon ..	34
12	32	Sun-shiny, snow 7 in. deep	24
13	31	Snow. fast. Ice carrying in the streets to fill the ice-houses 6 in. thick ..	29
14	31	Sun shining, p. m. dull ..	31
15	35	Hea. rain all day, & thaw	35
16	38½	Small rain, thaw, snow in streets half dissolved ..	38
17	43	Still thaw, sun shin. morn.	42
18	43	Cloudy thaw	41½
19	44	Gloomy and hazy, snow not all gone	47
20	46	Gloomy, afternoon bright, snow all dissolved in the city, but not out of the gates	49
21	47	Gloomy and hazy.....	50½
22	50	Sun-shiny	45
23	48	Ditto, and windy	41
24	46	Beautiful day, not a cloud to be seen. Appennines viewed in the distance tipped with snow	42
25	52	Beautiful day	41
26	42	Ditto	39½
27	42	Ditto	39
28	37½	Rainy day	46
29	46	Showery	48
30	52	Fine	49
31	40	Fine day, taken at Valombrose, 2 p. m. Florence, 10 p. m.	46

Feb.

1	52	Beautiful day	46
2	45	Ditto	46
3	45	Ditto	43
4	48	Ditto, in the sun against a wall 70°	41
5	45	Ditto	39
6	41½	Ditto	40
		3 F	Feb.

Feb.		10 p. m.
7 45	Cloudy, p. m. fine	38
8 45	Beautiful day	42
9 44	Ditto	40
10 50	Ditto	46
11 48	Ditto	45
12 47	Cloudy	48
13 43	Rainy.....	44
14 —	No observation taken	
15 45	Windy and fine	43
16 43	Fine and windy	40
17 46	Fine, p. m. cloudy	47
18 49	Ditto	47
19 47	Showery	49
21 51	Heavy rain	53½

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XVII.—KLOPSTOCK.

FREDERIC GOTTLOB KLOPSTOCK was born in the abbey at Quedlinburg, on the 2d of July, 1724; he was son to the land-steward of the domain, who occupied part of it as farmer, and whose family was large, the poet being the eldest of ten children. The father had all the credulity of Luther; believing in the bodily presence and frequent personal appearance of the Devil in this world. To those fits of persuasion respecting impending events, which alternate in the human imagination, he paid great attention; and every hope or fear was with him ominous, whether dreamed awake or asleep. This vividness of fancy was caught or inherited by the son; who was early accustomed to speak of interior realities as positive beings, and classed the creatures of idea (oddly termed by the French *êtres de raison*) among the familiar personages of conversation.

The early years of the poet were not burdened with application. His elasticity of soul was never weighed down by premature and excessive tasks. He was more remarked for activity of body, than for cultivation of mind; and though he received lessons, at first from a domestic preceptor, and afterwards in the gymnasium at Quedlinburg, yet a fear was entertained, on removing him in his sixteenth year to the Schulpforte, a celebrated academy in Saxony, that he would barely pass decently through the requisite examinations. If not his learning, his skaiting was admired, during the first winter, by all his fellow-collegians.

From 1739 to 1745 he continued at the Schulpforte, studying the Greek

and Latin languages, and composing occasionally an eclogue or an ode. He already conversed with his academical friends respecting the project of undertaking an epic poem, and showed them fragments about Herman. The custom being for scholars, on leaving the Schulpforte, to make a Latin farewell oration, the topic which he chose was "The highest Aim of Poetry."

Next he was sent to Jena: but, not liking that university, he obtained permission to join his cousin Schmidt at Leipzig, who was there studying the law, and who had offered him the joint use of a sitting-room. Here the friends took English lessons together: Milton, Young, Ossian, and Mrs. Rowe's Letters, being among their favourite books. At Leipzig were written the three first cantos of the Messiah. Schmidt admired them enthusiastically; showed them to Kramer, who edited a magazine at Bremen; and prevailed upon Klopstock to suffer them to be printed in that miscellany, which accordingly took place in the beginning of the year 1748.

Throughout Germany the sensation produced by this specimen was quick, strong, and warm. The heroic grandeur of the moral and physical delineations could not but be impressive; and the colossal sublimity of the mythological personages was adapted to astonish and overawe. The windows of heaven seemed open, and man permitted to look in: and he saw there superior beings more various and gigantic than the creatures of former imagination.

Critics arose in every quarter: enthusiasm exhausted the ebullitions of panegyric; carping attempts were made at censure and at parody; but the frequent admiration of taste, reinforced by the zeal of piety, soon silenced even well-founded objections: and the Messiah, though but one seventh of it had yet appeared, was already hailed and received as an everlasting possession. It was quoted in every conversation, and in every pulpit, as an immortal religious classic; from the women it drew tears of delight, from the men shouts of applause; Milton was called the Homer, and Klopstock the Virgil, of Christianity.

During the progress of his epopea, Klopstock wrote many beautiful single odes; but as they were published separately, and in various periodical works, they

they did not attract so marked a notice as the Messiah, until they were first collected in 1771.

Klopstock quitted Leipzig in 1748, and accepted the situation of preceptor in the house of a relation named Weiss, where he met and fell in love with Schmidt's sister Fanny. From the correspondence published in our language by Miss Benger, it appears probable, that the young lady conducted herself with a calm and irreproachable docility to parental instructions; and that all the poetic enthusiasm displayed in the odes of her lover could extort no indiscreet promise, while his income was deemed too small and precarious for house-keeping. It is clear, however, that as soon as Klopstock had obtained a pension from the Court of Denmark, there was no longer any impediment on the side of Fanny, or Fanny's relations. But the poet's passion had evaporated in his iambics, and by a letter (which Miss Benger numbers XXXII) he finally announced the dissolution of an acquaintance, which Fanny had been suffered to consider as an engagement. The writer's plea is Fanny's indifference; but the amorous poet had himself fallen in love elsewhere with a Miss Margaret Moller, of Hamburg, whom he afterwards married.

During the summer of 1750, Klopstock, by Bodmer's invitation, came to visit Zurich and the landscapes of Switzerland. His glowing admiration has been perpetuated in a beautiful Ode to the lake. Many incidents of this tour, of which the critic Sulzer was a companion, have been recorded in the correspondence of the parties. The veneration of Bodmer for the poet of the Messiah was of so serious a kind, that he was quite mortified to find the bard of Zion fond of young, free, and gay society—on the orgies of unchastity Bodmer had been inured to cast a puritanic frown.

Klopstock was applying for the situation of teacher at the Carolinum, an eminent academy in Brunswick, when the celebrated Danish minister Bernstorff, who was struck by the talent displayed in the commencement of the Messiah, invited the poet to Copenhagen, presented him to the king, and obtained for him a pension of four hundred dollars, that he might be able to subsist, while his time was devoted to the completion of his great and

pious undertaking. In 1751, he went to Denmark, composed there in 1752 an elegy on the queen's death, but returned in 1754 to Hamburg, where he in that year married the daughter of a merchant, Miss Moller, whom he celebrates by the name of Meta, and who was enthusiastically attached to him: she died in 1758. The Death of Adam, and other religious tragedies, which appeared in 1767, preceded by about two years his chorus-dramas concerning Herman.

Although frequently resident with his wife's relations at Hamburg, the poet considered Copenhagen as his home, until 1771, when the death of Count Bernstorff took place. The loss of this friend and patron, and of that hospitable access to high society, which was connected in some degree with the countenance of the prime minister, then gave a preponderance to the social value of Hamburg, or rather Altona, where he resided until 1775; when he accepted an invitation to Carlsruhe, accompanied with the offer of a pension from the Margrave of Baden. There, in 1791, he contracted a second marriage with an elderly female friend, named Johanna von Winthern, who survived him.

At the beginning of the French revolution, Klopstock wrote odes in its praise; but, after it had assumed a sanguinary character, he sent back to the Convention some honorary distinction which had been voted to him: his strange lyric poem on the Apotheosis of Marat is perhaps the bitterest satire extant in human literature.

Klopstock died in 1803, and was buried with great solemnity on the 22d March, eight days after his decease. The cities of Hamburg and Altona concurred to vote him a public mourning; and the residents of Denmark, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia joined in the funeral procession. Thirty-six carriages brought the senate and magistracy; all the bells tolling. A military procession contributed to the order and dignity of the scene. Vast bands of music, aided by the voices of the theatre, performed appropriate symphonies, or accompanied passages of the poet's works. The coffin having been placed over the grave, the preacher Meyer lifted the lid, and deposited in it a copy of the Messiah; laurels were then heaped on it; and the death of Martha, from the fourteenth book,

book, was recited with chaunt. The ceremony concluded with the dead mass of Mozart.

Sturz remarks of Klopstock, that, although easily familiar with equals and inferiors, he never courted a superior; and that a man of rank had always to take many more steps to obtain Klopstock's good graces, than the poet could be induced to advance. Humour, good humour, a playful fancy, and a bold felicity of diction, marked his conversation: he was not impatient of contradiction, but seemed to prefer in his companions independence to acquiescence.

Of the Messiah of Klopstock an extensive and laboured analysis occurs in our tenth volume, at pages 317, 423 and 501. Of the odes a specimen occurs in vol. 2, p. 489, and in vol. 8, p. 806: perhaps it may be worth while to add a translation of the Two Muses, an interesting poem dated in 1752.

I saw—tell me, was I beholding what now happens, or was I beholding futurity? I saw with the Muse of Britain the Muse of Germany engaged in race—flying warm to the goal of coronation.

Two goals, where the prospect terminates, bordered the career: oaks of the forest shaded the one; near to the other waved palms in the evening shadow.

Accustomed to contest stepped she from Albion proudly into the arena; as she stepped when with the Grecian Muse, and with her from the Capitol, she entered the lists.

Haughtily she surveyed the young rival, who trembled, yet with dignity: glowing roses, worthy of victory, streamed flaming over her cheek, and her hair fluttered abroad.

Already her tumultuous bosom retained with pain the contracted breath; already she bent forwards toward the goal; already the herald was lifting the trumpet, and her eyes swam in drunken joy.

Proud of her courageous rival, prouder of herself, the lofty Britoness measured, but with noble glance, thee Tuiskona: "Yes, by the bards, I grew up with thee in the grove of oaks: but a tale had reached me that thou wast no more. Pardon, O Muse, if thou beest immortal, that I but now learn it. Yonder at the goal alone will I learn it. There it stands. But dost thou see the still further one, and its crown also? This repress courage, this proud silence,

this look which sinks fiery upon the ground, I know: yet weigh once again, ere the herald sound a note dangerous to thee. Am I not she who have measured myself with her from Thermopylæ, and with the stately one from the seven hills?"

She spake. The earnest decisive moment drew nearer with the herald.

"I love thee," answered quick with looks of flame Teutona, "Britoness, I love thee to enthusiasm; but not warmer than immortality and those palms. Touch, if so wills thy genius, touch them before me; yet will I, when thou seizest it, seize also the crown. And, O how I tremble! O ye immortals, perhaps I may reach first the high goal: then, O then, may thy breath attain my loose-streaming hair."

The herald shrilled. They flew with eagle-speed. Clouds of dust smoked from the wide career. I looked. Beyond the oak billowed yet thicker the dust, and I lost them.

The Ode dated in 1754, and entitled "Recovery from Sickness," will also bear transcription.

Recovery, daughter of Creation too,
Though not for immortality design'd,

The Lord of life and death

Sent thee from Heaven to me.

Had I not heard thy gentle tread approach,
Not heard the whisper of thy welcome voice,
Death had, with iron sole,
My chilly forehead prest.

'Tis true I then had wander'd where the earths
Roll around suns; had stray'd along the path
Where the man'd comet soars
Beyond the armed eye;

And with a rapturous eager greet had hail'd
The inmates of those earths, and of those
suns;

Had hail'd the countless host

That throng the comet's disk;

Had ask'd the novice questions and obtain'd
Such answers as a sage vouchsafes to youth;
And learn'd in hours far more.

Than ages here unfold.

But I had then not ended here below,
What in the enterprising bloom of life
Fate with no light behest

Requir'd me to begin.

Recovery, daughter of Creation too,
Though not for immortality design'd,

The Lord of life and death

Sent thee from Heaven to me.

Nothing can be more simple than the structure of this ode. It is a mere amplification of the plain truisms: *I am recovered; if I had not recovered, I should have died.* Yet with what precision of allegory, with what sublimity of illustration, are these obvious propositions

propositions translated into the language of the gods. The thirteenth ode of the second book of Horace, beginning with the words

Ille et nefasto te posuit die—

has an analogous origin, pursues a similar train of thought, and recurs to corresponding decorations. But how inferior is the Roman to the German poet; not merely because the pagan ideas of the realm of Proserpine are less sublime than those of the Christian bard; but because, among the ideas selected, so many are superfluous and derogatory. Why should Horace, when in fear of death, think of the Furies, or Prometheus, or Tantalus, or Orion? That he should hope to meet Sappho and Alcæus in Elysium was alone to the point.

Beside the Messiah, the sacred dramas, and the odes, Klopstock has left some dramatic poems of singular structure, containing a life of Herman. The dialogue is in prose; but a chorus of bards is introduced, whose songs though rimeless are metrical. The poet of Samson Agonistes had made Euripides his model; the poet of Herman's battles has more of the lofty character of Æschylus. But the total avoidance of Greek ideas, the unborrowed tone of sentiment, and the truly German costume of manners, give to these dramatic sketches the appearance of druidical remains.

The prose-works of Klopstock agitate questions of grammar and style, frequently in dialogue; they are remarkable for recommending and attempting bold innovations of diction, and have much contributed to the displacement of foreign words from the German language, and to the coinage of new and native terms in their stead. Some attempts at humour occur which are not fortunate: not playfulness, but dignity, was the natural destination of this literary giant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent I. H. will, I am sure, not be displeased by the following observations on his letter in your Number for March.

The various articles enumerated in his weekly expenditure consists of six items of AGRICULTURAL produce, amounting to 11. 4s. 10d., and eight others, making in the whole 11. 18s. He then makes a calculation which amounts in substance to this:—

On agricultural articles by Corn

Law Taxation, indirect £ 0 6

On other articles, direct 0 7

Amounting weekly to 0 13

Yearly to 33 16

Assessed taxes, stamps, and let-

ters 16 4

£ 50 0

and observes that he pays to the Government 50l. yearly out of a salary of 100l.

Now, Sir, I wish to observe, that I. H. has not only under-rated, but mistaken the taxation of which he speaks. It is well known that agricultural produce is full *double* the price it would sell for without the indirect Corn Law Taxation, being an average tax of *at least* 10l. per head per year on every individual, or on the population of 18 millions of souls, 180 millions yearly. I. H.'s calculation of 11. 4s. 10d. for the agricultural produce consumed weekly by 3 persons, i. e. 64l. 11s. 4d. yearly, or 32l. 5s. 8d. *of tax*, would average 10l. 15s. *tax on each*, which, on 18 millions of population, would amount to a Corn Law Taxation of 193,500,000l. and which, I believe, is nearer the mark than 180 millions;—*but all this goes to the land-owners, not to the Government*;—I think, therefore, I. H.'s statement would be more correct thus:—

Assessed taxes, stamps, let-

ters, &c. £16 4 0

Taxes on candles, tea, sugar,

&c. &c. at 7s. per week .. 18 4 0

Amt. of Gov. taxation.. 34 8 0

Taxes on AGRICULTURAL

PRODUCE on a weekly ex-

penditure of 11. 4s. 10d. or

64l. 11s. 4d. yearly, at

cent. per cent..... 32 5 8

£66 13 8

I apprehend, Sir, your correspondent will be convinced from the above, that instead of paying 50l. to the Government out of his salary of 100l., he is paying 66l. 13s. 8d. out of his salary, but that it goes in different directions as follows:—

To the Government, direct.. 34 8 0

To the land-owners, indirect 32 5 8

and that whilst the Government taxes should be *lessened*, the land-owner's tax

tax should be **TOTALLY REPEALED**,
and a free trade be permitted.

A CONSTANT READER.

Bristol, April 23, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to express the warm approbation I felt at the splendid proposal exhibited in your last No. for the purpose of erecting a national cenotaph in honour of Shakespear. There is, perhaps, no prejudice of the human heart more universal, nor any stronger incentive to genius or benevolence, than the desire of posthumous fame; and the Miltons and Russells of their day have consoled themselves for the neglect or opposition of their contemporaries, by the noble enthusiasm which animated them in their difficulties to make their appeal to posterity.

On this ground, therefore, will the public do well to patronize the plan; and if extraordinary degrees of intellect, or of self-devotedness to the cause of virtue and humanity, are worthy of universal encouragement, perhaps more effectual means could not be adopted than such an expression of the unbiassed applause of the great and good of every age and of every persuasion. The object of this application, of course, is not to limit, but to extend,—not to retard, but to hasten and promote the design; and though it may appear, at first glance, to interfere with the original plan, yet, ultimately, it may forward it beyond all anticipation. Instead of confining the public zeal and energies to the case of Shakespear alone, I would include him with every possible attention due to his matchless genius, but would, in addition, propose that the subscriptions should be for the purpose of a national mausoleum for exalted and future merit of every class and description; and this feeling, under proper direction, it may be hoped would comprehend subscribers of every religious persuasion, and politicians of every diversity of opinion. There are, doubtless, a vast mass of our population who, from religious scruples, have no wish to patronize theatrical exhibitions, whose sentiments, if not in direct opposition, have sufficient sway to cause indifference and even refusal to a scheme to honour the Prince of the Drama, who might feel no reluctance at his being admitted a partner with other worthies in the claim to national esteem, admiration, and gratitude.—

Where, then, can be the objection to render the plan so general in its principles as to include universal consent and assistance?—It is too much to expect that the public, however well disposed, could bestow the trouble and expense of erecting a monument to separate and individual merit, wherever they might conceive it to be due; but here would every case be provided for, which they might think proper to admit. Five hundred may be accommodated at the expense of one;—Penn, Raikes, and Howard, might soon adorn the venerable pile; and I should hope and believe, that it would be less difficult to raise 100,000*l.* on this plan, than 10,000*l.* for Shakespear alone.—There is scarcely an idea in the original proposal which need be altered: it is comprehensive and highly creditable to the projectors;—Shakespear may have the first and most distinguished place in the erection;—his family may be benefitted as proposed;—the reliques and records may be distinctly preserved in appropriate departments;—and when this is done, why not comprehend other cases exactly upon the same footing?

In point of economy, much would be gained in the management; a liberal provision might be made for the superintendents; and whatever additions might be adopted, the extended contributions would probably cover every demand with less burden to the institution. Another obvious advantage would attend the extension of the plan,—in the first case, the attention being limited to one object and to one person, would never require any future augmentation after its first accomplishment; whereas the second, by its embracing future and unlimited objects, would have a perpetual claim on the taste and munificence of posterity. As long as one superlative benefactor to his species remained unembalmed in this sacred deposit, so long would affluence be reminded that all its duties had not been fulfilled.

The building might be erected near the Metropolis, as belonging to the whole community;—a spacious and beautiful promenade, with every advantage of natural and improved scenery, might be attached to it; and when we consider the enthusiastic veneration displayed in a neighbouring kingdom to such places as the cemetery of Père La Chaise, it may reasonably be expected that this nation is not a whit behind hand in those feelings of patriotic

patriotic and exalted refinement which are the boast of the age,—the honour of civilization,—and the best proof of the influence of that religion which it is our high privilege to possess.

More need not at present be said—if the hint is good, it will, I trust, not be lost sight of, though backed by no influence or authority.

April 8, 1820.

JAS. LUCKCOCK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the great CONFLAGRATION of MOSCOW, in October, 1812: from *Julien's Revue Encyclopédique*.

THE inhabitants of Moscow are, in general, persuaded that the city was set on fire by the French. This opinion, originally promulgated by the Russian government, received confirmation from the slow progress of the flames, which did not spread to any extent, till two days after the entrance of the French advanced guard. Count de Rostopchins, the governor, had previously taken care to remove the imperial ornaments, the shrines, and every article of value relating either to the church or the crown. The French, however, had seized the famous cross that went by the name of St. Iwan or John, and carried it with them, together with the colours taken from the Russians, first to Smolensko, and then to the further bank of the Beresina. But in the sequel of their retreat, every thing was left behind, at a place beyond Wilna, their passage being so blocked up by a mountain covered with snow, that they were compelled to abandon even their military chest. In that disastrous retreat, wherein their miseries were daily augmenting, from the chances of war and the rigour of the elements, what remained to complete their misfortunes, was supplied by the avarice of the Jewish agents. These persons had entered into a contract to cleanse the city of Wilna, polluted with the deleterious miasmata that exhaled from the dead bodies with which it was crowded. The bargain between the Jews and the French purported that the former should receive five copecks for every dead body they should remove. It was discovered, that not contenting themselves with the corpses found in the streets, they had thrown the dying out of the windows of the hospitals, to swell up the number of bodies, and enhance the value of the payment.

In France, no one entertains a doubt that it was the Russians who prepared the means of their deliverance, by setting fire, themselves, to Moscow. In vain, we look round to trace any reasonable motive that could induce the French to deprive themselves, by so violent a measure, of the only protecting resource they could apply to. If, however, some readers should be sceptical on this point, as conceiving it might be a *coup de maitre* in Bonaparte, and that his ill success afterwards was owing to unhappy circumstances impossible either to prevent or surmount, we shall quote the following incident, as it appears in the narrative of a recent foreign traveller.

The conflagration of Moscow will be handed down to posterity, as one of the most remarkable events of the late war; and as the Russians obstinately decline claiming any share of praise or merit, in the undertaking, any anecdote that may help to illustrate a fact wrapped up in obscurity, will not be undeserving of notice.

Among the inhabitants of the city that fled on the approach of the French, was one of the most opulent merchants, who set out for Petersburg, with the whole of his property that he could realize. On the entrance of the enemy, his house, which stood in the quarter called Bielgorod, and was already occupied by a principal officer of the staff, had till then been preserved from all damage. After an interval of some days, a Russian domestic in the service of the merchant, was several times detected in the attempt to secrete himself in the inferior offices dependant on the mansion, and he was as often dislodged. But at length, having a recommendatory note from the police established by Bonaparte, he was constituted guardian of the furniture and other effects left behind, by his master. Scarcely had he entered on his new office, when he was plotting the means of setting fire to the buildings. Being taken in the very act, and interrogated as to the motives that could induce a conduct so strange, he coolly answered that as every thing round about was in flames, he could see no reason why his master's house should be allowed to escape. The French exemplified a surprising lenity in this case, enough to exasperate any enemy, and were satisfied with sending him away. He retired, not a little mortified, at the abortive issue of his attempt, and considering

ing it as a reflection both on his master and himself, that they could not share in the general sacrifice.

The question of "who set fire to Moscow?" in our opinion, in that of contemporaries and posterity, is one which the governor of that capital can best solve. But will Count Rostopchins take on himself the terrific responsibility of a measure so audacious? Or were the orders issued by him, emanating from a still higher power? Whichever of these be the true hypothesis, as the salvation of the Russian empire is in general, attributed to the destruction of Moscow, we are bound to infer that the nation cannot be too lavish of its gratitude to this governor. A *permission* to travel abroad is the only recompence he has hitherto received, and this ostensible disgrace is imputed to the following circumstance:

Before the arrival of the French, a *Hamburgh Journal*, containing a prediction that Bonaparte would soon be master of the two Russian capitals, was opened and read in the Post-office of Moscow. The son of the director or post-master shewed this article to one of his friends, who translated it into the Russian language, and put it in circulation. When informed of this publication, so very unseasonable, Count de Rostopchins, in a rage, sends for the author, loudly censures his conduct, strikes him several times with the flat edge of his sword, and at last, gives him up to the populace, who tear him in pieces. An act so outrageous made a deep impression on the public, (which, however, the Count seemed to make little account of,) but on the re-establishment of peace, more gentle sentiments prevailed, and the governor of Moscow, considered as a man distracted, in the above proceeding, has received letters of authorization to travel in foreign countries.

The following notices relative to Moscow, &c. appear in the same *Journal*.

In almost all the towns in the interior of the Russian empire, the houses are built, not of brick or stone, but with some very few exceptions, of the trunks of trees, which the forests of a country but thinly inhabited supply in abundance, and which arrive at their destination, sometimes by water carriage and sometimes by land. There is a market at Moscow, wherein are exposed to sale, pieces of timber already shaped to the form and dimensions suitable to building purposes, and very

often even mortised already for adjustment, so that, in the procuring of materials for a tolerable dwelling-house, little more than a week would be sufficient.

From the nature of such materials, Moscow must ever be liable to the ravages of fire; and indeed it so often takes place in the different quarters, that it is thought little of, unless a hundred houses are consumed.

In the invasion of 1571, by the Tartars, much mischief was done in this way, but Moscow was afterwards rebuilt in a better style than before; though it is to be doubted whether the munificence of government contributed then, as powerfully as in our times, to the great work of its re-establishment. No sooner was the definitive treaty of peace concluded, than the Russian ministry set about the re-building of the Kremlin, the churches, the university (opened again in 1817) on a plan more costly and magnificent than ever; and even private individuals not in affluent circumstances, obtained pecuniary supplies for the re-construction of their houses.

Although the population of Moscow has never exceeded 300,000 souls, the city, with its suburbs, comprehends a space of about seven leagues in circumference. In the streets, which are generally pretty wide, vacant spaces were so common that only one street exhibited a uniform and uninterrupted succession of houses. No where does the contrast appear so prominent, of wretched cabins or hovels in the same row with palaces or superb hotels. It is in these latter, chiefly, that we can discern the traces of the late conflagration.

Although Petersburg has, for a century, been the residence of the emperor and the great officers of state, the immense establishments of the principal nobles have ever been at Moscow. Some idea of their magnificence may be formed from the household servants of Count Orloff, who never had fewer than eight hundred. It is certain, however, that some of the noblesse have been hitherto prevented from re-building their palaces, from their insufficient means, and several have laid hold of this as a pretext for quitting their residence in the ancient capital, and retiring to their possessions in the country.

No other European city abounds with such a profusion of Asiatic ornaments, statues, vases, columns, frescos, &c. In the

the re-building, more regard has been paid to European uniformity and simplicity. The difference between the great and little buildings, is not so remarkable, as before the fire; the streets are now wider, but notwithstanding these and a number of other improvements, the aspect of New Moscow is the very reverse of regularity, taste and neatness. All here is in extremes; you hear at once the rough Slavonian dialect, and the soft accents of the purest French. On one side, you are jostled by a *petit-maitre*, and on another, by a *Mougik* with a long beard. Summer is intolerably hot, and winter as pinchingly cold. Russians of every age and sex can indicate the degrees of cold and heat, with a kind of instinctive sagacity that approaches to scientific research.

No population exhibits so strong a contrast of luxury the most unbounded, and poverty the most deplorable, as that of Moscow. The Treasury of the Kremlin contains a number of antient imperial ornaments, of rich armouries, and an immense collection of precious stones, many of which are thought to be counterfeits. In glancing your eyes from these objects, you have only to open a window, and survey in any adjacent street, hundreds of half naked paupers, shivering with cold, and greedily devouring a portion of soup *maigre*, prepared or cooked in the open air. From the top of the Tower of Iwan, which is the highest point within the precincts of the Kremlin, your view will first embrace the centre of the city or that part which escaped the conflagration, then the quarter called *Semlianogorod* stretching round about this centre, just like a circle of half a mile radius. This quarter has been rebuilt almost entirely. Beyond it, appear, like so many detached villages, the suburbs, several of which were consumed in 1812, but have since been rebuilt, on a plan more convenient and advantageous.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my communication respecting the Southwark Bridge, in your Number for March last, three words are omitted. The passage in my paper runs thus: "and it seems, the immense rafters or joists which stretch from pier to pier, and form the arch, are, where they meet on the piers so firmly locked together."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 340.

ther, or by their immense weight, or both these [rendered immoveable, have] necessarily yielded to the irresistible power of the late severe frost, by flattening a little." Your correspondent, Mr. Playfair, in commenting on my solution in the succeeding number, p. 206, appears to have been misled by this omission. The use I proposed for screw-bolts he seems to understand was to secure the abutments to each other. I meant no such thing. The quotation correct will shew, that I understood these were already made fast to each other. My fastening related to the lamp-irons to prevent them being forced up in their sockets again, the utility of which, I again fearlessly assert.

Mr. P. needlessly attempts to point out a mistaken inference. He says, "the lead is not strong enough, the expansion and contraction of metal with heat (I suppose Mr. P. meant to add, 'and cold,') is superior to any human power to counteract." I am perfectly sensible, that nothing can prevent contraction and dilatation of metal, except the application of something to keep off the cold and heat. If Mr. P. has been misled, he has also committed a palpable error, for he must have seen my representation was, that the arches became flatter when the metal was shrunken by the intense cold, which at once indicated the arches being firmly joined together; for had they been detached the abutments would have receded from each other in the act of contraction, and the original curve have been preserved, in which case, the lamp-irons would not have been disturbed; and though the whole fabric is no doubt firmly united, "the cast-iron" has not "given way," nor has "the bridge fallen in," neither do I think it will "next season."

April 25, 1820.

W. BLOOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the NECESSITY and PROPRIETY of a NEW TRANSLATION of the BIBLE.*

IN this age of light and knowledge, it is a surprize to me that any lover of divine truth should raise objections to a measure of this nature. To such I would

* This article is rendered interesting by the discussions which have taken place in consequence of the new translation of Mr. Belamy, who has been so assailed by the prevailing spirit of intolerance, as to render it a duty to claim a bearing for him, and to consider the question independent of the merits or demerits of his translation.

I would put the two following queries : 1st. Is there any friend to learning, to knowledge or to truth, who is content to read *Pliny's Letters*, *Cicero's Orations*, *Seneca's Morals*, the works of *Aristotle*, *Plato*, or *Epictetus* in the old editions of 1610, when he can have recourse to the excellent modern translations of *Melmoth*, *Middleton*, *Beloe*, *Guthrie*, &c. and ought we not to have the same advantage in reading the most perfect copy of a book as much superior to them in importance as the light of the sun is beyond any other borrowed or artificial light whatever ? and

2dly. Has not the meaning of many words altered very much, since our present translation was made, by King James's order, in 1610 ? For instance, *lett* and *prevent* have each taken opposite meanings (and so has the word *recluse*) "prevent us O Lord in all our doings," &c. means just the contrary. In the 4th chapter of the 1st epistle to the Thessalonians, "I say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we who are alive and remain to the coming of our Lord shall not *prevent* them which are asleep." Here it means, that we Christians, who are living on earth at the second coming of Christ shall not go before those who are to rise from their graves.

In the 23d Matthew. "He is guilty," means only "he is bound."

What an uncouth phrase is used by the translators of the Corinthians ! "Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit," a phrase of speech long out of use, and only to be found in the old law books. And in the same two epistles, St. Paul, referring to the prophecies, instead of "it is said," "he said," is used, which renders the sense obscure.

Lord Bacon, in a speech in Parliament, in 1605, when he was Lord Chancellor, begins, "the king, my royal master, in graciously discoursing with me concerning Sutton's hospital and some other charitable and pious foundations, &c. which (says Bacon) he so much resented, that he afterwards issued his commands to," &c.

Resentment here has a meaning not of anger but of approbation. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, uses the word atonement in a very different sense to what we now do (and which occasions so many controversies at this very day between well-meaning Christians) not as a satisfaction or compensation for an offence, but as the means

of conciliation only. What endless disputes has this word's meaning occasioned amongst Christians !

That which every sincere enquiring Christian chiefly is in want of, is, to have the true sense of Holy Scriptures so as to understand the clearly revealed will of God, in order to conform himself thereto.

With regard to the word *worship* ; what endless disputes has this word occasioned, while the true sense of it remains undefined ! In King James's time it meant simply, respect, esteem, veneration. Now, it is considered by many as implying adoration. Formerly every magistrate was said to be a man of worship, and the mayor, to this day, is addressed as the worshipful. I have an old translation of the New Testament of Queen Elizabeth's time, where the 26th verse of the 12th chapter of John is thus rendered. "If any man serve me, my fader schall worshippe him." Again, the word *Hell*, has sometimes one meaning and sometimes another.

In the 16th Psalm, "thou wilt not leave my soul in *Hell*," evidently means the grave. "In *Hell* he lifted up his eyes, being in torments," must mean the place of punishment. In our Creed we profess to believe that after Jesus Christ was dead and buried, "he descended into *Hell*," meaning the place of the damned. I cannot for myself conceive that even our present imperfect translation justifies this article of faith, not even 19th verse of the 3d chapter of St. Peter's first epistle, which is too obscurely expressed to lay any stress upon.*

In Matthew 18 and 21. "And the Lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors," gives too strong an idea of passion and cruelty, certainly not intended by the meek Jesus, and would have been more properly rendered, "And the Lord was angry, or highly displeased, and delivered him to the gaoler (to be kept in prison) till he paid the whole debt."

The word *wrath* seems also to have changed its meaning, as also the word *torment*, both being considered more in the extreme than when our translation took place. As to the word *wrath*,

* This article of faith was a long while resisted, and in the convocation of 1563, (according to Dr. Fuller's ecclesiastical history) was left out.

in its present sense, it is an expression too horrible for utterance: as applied to the Almighty the whole creation would sink into nothing, before such a presence!! It is our duty to cherish in our minds the most perfect and just, the most sublime and affectionate feeling towards the God we worship. As our fear is, so will be our service. Human actions and passions should be ascribed as seldom as possible to infinite perfection, and only used where we cannot otherwise express our meaning.

I could urge many other proofs of the absolute necessity of our having another more perfect translation, and shew the injustice and injury done to the purity and perfection of the Christian religion, from withholding it; but I fear it is to no purpose (having often urged the matter before).

More than forty years ago, Dr. Kennicott was encouraged by bishops Louth and Secker, to search out and compile all the Hebrew and Samaritan copies he could procure, and all the most antient manuscript copies of the Scriptures, and this was upon the discovery of some great corruptions in our copy, for the purpose (as was supposed) of giving us a new and more correct translation. After twenty years incessant labor, and the patronage not only of his late majesty and several other crowned heads, but of many great men and some of the cardinals of Rome, he succeeded well and collated more than six hundred manuscript copies, from all parts of the world, from *Venice, Padua, Syria, Constantinople, Warsaw, Mantua, Genoa, Stockholm, Hamburgh*, and even as far off as *Canton in China*, and from societies of *Jews* both in this and on the *American* continent, tracing out thereby many errors and mistranslations which had crept into our copy.

This valuable work was at length completed and published about twenty years ago, and the public expectation was raised high.

Dr. Kennicott concludes his work with observing:—1st. The great advantages the public might now derive from these antient copies of these Hebrew and Samaritan manuscripts to improve that Latin copy from whence ours is taken, and 2dly: The duty incumbent on men in power to render such discoveries and corrections subservient to the public good, by putting forward a more perfect copy, a more correct and intelligible English transla-

tion, and lastly concludes with saying, "it now remains to be seen in what kingdom or country, will be manifested, the greater zeal and regard for divine truth, and its influences on this improving age."

H. W.

Warminster, April 30, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

HAVING lately received from a friend at CAPE HENRY the following statement of the National Schools in Hayti, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty KING HENRY, and whose dominions have in the course of a few years made a most rapid progress in arts, sciences, and education in general, I shall esteem it a favour by your giving it a place in your valuable Miscellany for the ensuing month; as it must be pleasing to the friends of African liberty and civilization, to learn that so many schools are in active operation in that interesting kingdom.

Such is the anxiety of the inhabitants for improvement in all the different branches of education, that his Majesty is about to establish a number of other schools upon the same system; and he likewise has it in contemplation to erect a university for the higher branches of learning, in the same manner as the colleges in England. A friend of mine, who is just arrived in London from Hayti, informs me that his Majesty is very desirous of giving every possible encouragement to married ladies in particular, who are inclined to settle in Hayti, as governesses and teachers of females. The necessary qualifications are a perfect knowledge of the French language and of the Lancasterian and Bell system of teaching. Music, dancing, painting, and needlework would be an additional recommendation to such ladies as would be willing to embark in so praise-worthy an undertaking. With such qualifications as the above, any person of sober and moral habits would be certain of realizing an ample fortune in the course of a few years. From my own knowledge of the West India climate, having visited most of the islands some years back, I do not know a more salubrious or productive island in any part of the globe than that of Hayti.

Bell's Buildings,
Salisbury Square.

J. WEBB.

LIBERTY

LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.—KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

Chamber Royal of Public Instruction.

Report of the general State of the Academy and National Schools of the Kingdom, from the 31st of January, 1819, to the 31st of January, 1820.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

MR. J. DANIELS, PROFESSOR.

1st Class, Latin.	2d Class, French and English Composition.	3d Class, French and English Translation.	4th Class, Grammar.	5th Class, Geography.	Total.
11	17	25	19	16	88

N. B. Fifteen scholars have left since the last report was drawn up ; and of these five have entered the schools of Sans Souci, Port du Paix, Saint Marc, Fort Royal, and Limbe. The sixteen students in Geography, and the eleven in Latin, form a part and are included in the number of the other classes.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

CLASSED AND TAUGHT AFTER THE LANCASTERIAN PLAN.

Dates of their Establishment	Places.	Masters.	Classes.								Total.	Reading the Bible	Arith- metic.	Observations.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Oct., 1816	Cape Henry	T. B. Gulliver	15	29	20	9	14	17	44	54	249	98	121	Since the last report 33 scholars have quitted this school, twenty of whom have entered the Academy, four have passed into the schools of Borgne, St. Louis, Jean Rabel, and Plaisance ; the other nine pupils have adopted other pursuits.
May, 1817	Sans Souci	J. Emmanuel	....	6	2	....	12	21	6	32	36	28	30
April, 1817	Port du Paix	T. Papillons	7	5	13	22	7	27	20	35	133	55	83	
May, 1817	Gonaives	W. Simmons	20	11	3	5	....	....	23	25	120	48	52
Nov. 1817	Saint Marc	T. Duchene	50	20	1	9	....	....	42	16	172	58	100
Dec. 1819	Fort Royal	J. Hilaire	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....
	Limbe	H. Desoubry	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....
	Borgne	H. Antoine	60	60	10 have passed into the Royal Academy.
	Saint Louis	H. Phanor	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....
Jan. 1820	Jean Rabel	Pierre Louis	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....
	Plaisance	H. Fontaine	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....
	Total.....		492	71	39	45	33	65	135	162	1110	287	386	

Certified conformable to the report presented to the inspectors and superintendants.

President of the Chamber Royal,..... DE LA TASTE.
Vice President,..... DE PUPUY.
Secretary,..... DE VASTRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES made during a JOURNEY from LONDON to HOLKHAM, YORK, EDINBURGH, and the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND, in July and August 1819, by JOHN MIDDLETON, *esq.* the author of an AGRICULTURAL VIEW of MIDDLESEX, and other works.

[Continued from p. 313.]

ON the south side of the line which divides Scotland from England lies Solway Moss: a peat ground of great extent, which is said to belong to Sir James Graham and the inhabitants of Longtown. They dig it ten or twenty feet in depth, in the latter case in two depths, of about ten feet each; the peat is dry towards the top, but holds some water below. The subsoil was shewn to us, and it is a mixture of infertile clay and sand. The stumps and branches of alder and other wood are occasionally dug up near the bottom of the peat; and hazle nuts have also been found. Small quantities of this moss have been brought into cultivation. A specimen of about a dozen acres, west of the road, was shewn to us; it is in grass and makes a poor pasture. It is reported to have been pared thick, then dried and burned; the ashes being spread it was ploughed and sown with rape. It produced a good crop of seed, and it did so the second year; after that a crop of oats with grass seeds. These crops would certainly put money into the pocket of the cultivator, but they had the pernicious effect of exhausting the soil. We found it to be a common practice to place the dust and fragments of peat as a bottom for dunghills; and as a receiver of urine from the cattle. These are commendable instances in the right management of dung heaps which deserve imitation; as does the mixture of some other soil, when they can obtain it, with the ashes and peat in order to render the improvement more certain. But the rape should not stand for seed; on the contrary, it should be eaten while it is green upon the land by sheep, even two or three years in succession, and then if laid down in the spring it should be sown with one bushel per acre of oats, and treble the usual quantity of grass seeds for a permanent pasture.

From Carlisle towards Penrith for

* When the grass seeds are grown in autumn, it is not advisable to sow a py corn with them.

five or six miles the soil is of excellent quality; the surface undulates agreeably, and on the west side of the road it forms a vale of considerable beauty all the way to Penrith. But the road itself passes over ground which is rather hilly and increases in poverty till it is not worth five shillings per acre, for several miles before we arrive within a mile of the town, and from that place is a rapid descent to it. On this post-stage we met many parties of women from the corn harvest, all wearing shoes and stockings. These things mark the different characters of the females of England and Scotland; in England they are clothed, in Scotland they are half-naked.

The entrance to Carlisle from the south is marked by a new court-house, erected on each side of the street in a singular style; namely, two very large castellated round towers, with their appurtenances, which approach each other so nearly as rather to encroach on the turnpike-road. If this had been the first town on entering Scotland by this route, these buildings would indicate bulwarks to defend that country against being invaded by the English; but as Carlisle is the second town in England on coming from the north, and the military character is placed towards the south, threatening the friends of the place, it is wholly out of character.

Appleby stands in a fertile vale, but at the end of one mile the road ascends a hill, and then the land does not average more than seven shillings per acre all the way to Brough.

Brough is said to be a manor which belongs to Lord Thanet. The houses and street are clean, mostly white-washed, and the New Inn is tolerably respectable. But such persons as alight from a carriage at this place, are immediately attended by one, two, or three women, teasing them to buy worsted night caps. And at the same inn we were accosted by a poacher, with "Sir, do you want any birds," (meaning grouse). From Brough over Stainmore, is nearly a barren district for ten or a dozen miles; but a small race of horned sheep, and many grouse subsist upon the most lofty of these hills. We descended from our carriage to view the remains of a Roman camp, of a square figure and large size upon the line which divides the counties of York and Westmoreland. The south side of this camp is steep and covered with large stones, and

and there it is inaccessible. The other three sides of it have been ditches and mounds, and they are nearly obliterated. It stands upon a dry hill of free-stone rock, part of the coal measures, and lately worked as a quarry. Thence the road descends a little to a toll-gate; near which stands West-Spittal, a tolerably respectable looking inn, but much frequented by poachers, and five of them walked out in a body with about eight dogs as we approached. The morning was damp, and these men directed their course towards the highest ground; the birds were shy and the dogs started a covey of grouse as we passed, but too distant for shot. These persons are said to keep together for mutual protection; and it is also said they have been known to stop carriages on this part of the road to inquire if the parties want any birds. The next house is called the New Spittal, and it is the middle one of three of this name. This house is kept by a Mr. Hammond, and it is supposed to be the best of the three; but our curiosity induced us to ask permission to view the best bed-chamber, which was granted, and in it were four beds; the landlady informed us they were used by eight or ten persons during the first week of grouse shooting, commencing the 12th of August. Mr. Hammond informed us he is the freeholder of this house and fifty acres of land; he also pays rent for a hundred acres more. A Doctor Edwards has a house and about fifty acres between the second and the third Spittal; he has shewn his superior skill as an agriculturist by draining and liming a peat soil covered with a mixture of heath and coarse grass; for in that manner he has made his land without ploughing much superior to any of his neighbours. It is agreed on all hands that peat should be drained, but we were told that should be done with moderation, and limed plentifully; to which we will add, it would be better if good loam, as well as animal manure was spread upon it.

Greta Bridge is rendered very agreeable by *T. B. S. Morrett, Esq. M. P.* who has done much towards embellishing the property about it. *Rokeby*, the residence of Mr. Morrett, has been nearly immortalized by the pen of Walter Scott. Trees, which I remember the planting of rather more than sixty years ago, by the late Sir Thomas Robinson, have been protected till in some places they meet over the roads,

and in this manner afford an agreeable shade in hot weather.* The home grounds of *Rokeby* are not entirely secluded from public view, and they are rendered very beautiful by an arrangement of lawn and well-grown trees, with shady walks, and the romantic beds of two rivers. The *Tees* and *Greta*, with their rocky sides and bottoms, aided by their well-wooded banks, are very picturesque. The remains of a small camp, said to be Roman, close to the bridge at *Greta*, as well as the ruins of an abbey, at the distance of a mile, are calculated to gratify the antiquary. The house of Mr. Martin, east of the bridge, is the more pleasant of two good inns.

From *Greta Bridge* to *Catterick Bridge* the road passes over ground rather highly elevated; but even there what was a miserable moor covered by furze bushes fifty years ago, is now bearing a variety of agricultural crops. The soil is poor most of this stage, till we came near *Catterick Bridge*, which crosses the river *Swale*, where there is an excellent inn; and much good land, the property of *Sir Henry Lawson, bart.* who resides near this place, and is spoken of in terms of much praise. The gate fastenings of this gentleman are peculiarly his own, and they have much merit. His wheat will yield a good thirty-two bushels per acre, quite clean, though sown broad-cast. *Sir Henry* has taken a second step towards excellence in agriculture by cultivating tares. He also has many bullocks and sheep fattening, as well as Scotch wethers to supply short-grained mutton for his own table.

23d Aug.—From *Catterick Bridge* to the New Inn in *Leeming Lane*. In this post-stage we observed with some degree of surprise the large proportion of turnips compared to the other crops upon arable land on each side of the road; this induced an inquiry, and then we were informed “they cover one moiety of all the land in tillage;” this surprised us again, but the matter was easily understood on being told, “the rotation in that district is turnips and corn alternately.” The turnips were particularly luxuriant; all in rows, and perfectly clean. No agriculturist can doubt the crops of corn would be equally clean and large.

* These trees are now about seventy years old, numbering from the time of sowing the acorns and other seeds.

Turnips in rows universally free the soil from weeds; and eating them upon the same land always enriches it. This is as perfect a preparation for wheat (or any other corn) as can be made; therefore the crops of that grain are as great as they can be, in that climate and upon that soil. This most short rotation is very excellent, and it is only one small step short of perfection; viz. the addition of winter tares put in after broad-sharing and cleansing all the corn stubble, and giving it one ploughing, as soon as possible after harvest, would secure a good crop of tares the following spring, upon the land intended for turnips. By which the rotation would be tares, turnips, and wheat, in two years; which is the most excellent that is known; unless that may be disputed by the advocates for tares, potatoes, and wheat, in two years; on which subject more will be said when we arrive near London. We then travelled through Boroughbridge and Weatherby, to Leeds, without meeting with any thing worth noting: except that two thirds of the corn harvest was housed, and the rest ready. The country was beginning to suffer by drought.

Leeds. Tuesday (Market day), the 24th August. Viewed the cloth market, and found it filled by sellers and cloths to a great amount in number and value. There were few or no buyers, at least not more than six persons could be buyers, as the rest were obviously attending their cloths for sale. They generally had the appearance of countrymen and poor, but we suppose many of them may be respectable manufacturers; however, in one part of the market they were poor and offered their cloth publicly to us as we walked slowly by. I expressed myself "we suppose you would not sell less than a whole piece:" to which several voices replied, "Yes; half a piece." Finished goods on the ground story are offered for sale from half past eight till ten minutes before ten o'clock; and at ten the market up one pair of stairs for white or undyed goods commences. In this town butcher's meat of good quality, together with roots and other vegetables, as well as fruit, are exposed in great abundance for sale. Dyed yarns and even cart-loads of the plant *woad*, for making dye, were exposed in the market for sale. New buildings were being erected which are thought to indicate a town

to be in a thriving state. The manufactories are now extended to the whole process of carding, spinning, weaving, fulling, shearing, and pressing, all by steam. We were told there are about six hundred persons employed in one manufactory here.

We viewed a road-roller, said to weigh about six tons, in one piece, six feet long, four feet diameter, rim upwards of six inches thick, which, with pierced ends and axle, are in one piece. A scraper to cleanse the rim, and an iron tray to hold ballast, belong to it. The use of it has been discontinued, as no frame has hitherto been contrived, which can turn it without being strained and broken. If the ballast were put within the roller, and one end of it was closed, and the other prepared with a door, the tray might be dispensed with. That would permit the shafts turning over, and drawing the roller the contrary way without turning it; but this would occasion the horses being unyoked, turned the reverse way and reyoked. This roller complete is said to have cost about 130*l.*; its frame was of stout oak, but it broke by the strain of turning, and the whole is now on sale. There is such difficulty in turning rollers of this weight and length as renders them useless in one piece; they should either be divided into three lengths, or prepared for double shafts to turn over the roller as before spoken of. The road on which it has been used is without loose stones, but it is beginning to show symptoms of flutes, and these, probably, cannot be effectually repaired without picking it up, then adding fresh materials and pressing the old and the new materials together; and that is done in the best manner by rollers. Messrs. Swan and Clay, of Hunslet, near Leeds, are said to be the road-makers of the place. The White Horse, opposite the church, is the best inn in Leeds.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE of the FINE ARTS in FRANCE;
written in PARIS, after viewing the
late Exhibition at the LOUVRE, by
DAVID CAREY, esq.

THE poets have often furnished the painters with their finest ideas. In fact, painting is mute poetry. It delights in illusions that are pleasing to the eye, as poetry does in imaginations

tions that speak to the mind. Both are the daughters of Pleasure, and should both have the same object. As every age has been productive of improvement, if in progress of time Virtue has borrowed the charms of both, to make a sweeter and more lively impression on our hearts, as Juno did the girdle of Venus, that she might appear the more amiable in Jupiter's eyes, care should be taken that the moral effect of this benefit conferred upon the arts, and society should not be lessened by injudicious displays of objects calculated to militate against the purer passions. The French are fond of classic subjects, but in borrowing from the imagery of the uncontrolled minds of the ancients, they are not sufficiently attentive to the proprieties of more chastened times. Painting addresses our minds by means of the senses, and by its effect upon these the French seem to appreciate the merit and value of a picture. Among the various attempts which I remarked to give a delineation on the canvas of the fine allegory of Psyche, my attention was particularly attracted to PICOT's "*Love quitting Psyche during her Sleep.*" It is a beautiful picture, the imitation is good, but perspective and dimension are not sufficiently studied. We see in what Socrates reports of the skill of the artists in his time, what *Leonardo da Vinci* tells us in his treatise on painting, ought to be done in these particulars. We ought to arm ourselves with the rule and compass. The bed, a witness to their embraces, lies the length of the picture. Love faces the spectator just as he is spreading his wings to fly. He casts the last amorous glance on his beautiful mistress, and seems to bid her adieu, as if for ever. Psyche, unconscious of his parting, reclines in perfect, but naked, beauty. The King, on seeing this picture, said to the author in Italian, "Your Love has exhausted all his darts, but will soon find more."

"*The Ashes of Phocion*," by M. MEYNIER, of the Sorbonne. This is rather an odd name for a picture, yet it is what the artist has given to his piece. The subject is, however, not defective in interesting matter. Phocion, who possessed more virtue than generally falls to the lot of modern statesmen, was the only person in Athens whom Alexander acknowledged to be an honest man. Alexander sent him presents as marks of his high esteem:

Phocion was at the same time drawing water out of his well, and his wife was baking bread: yet he wisely refused the presents. He took up arms in defence of his country, and was successful against Philip of Macedon; yet the Athenians condemned him to death, and ordained that his body should be carried out of the bounds of Attica. They also forbade any citizen from lighting a fire to perform his obsequies. A poor man, who was to bury bodies, took upon himself the execution of the sentence. Having conveyed the corpse of Phocion beyond Eleusina, he took some fire on the territory of Megara, and burnt it. A woman from Megara, an eye-witness to these rites, collected the bones, took them by night to her house, and buried them near her hearth, saying, "I deposit these relics of an honest man, in the hope that they will thus be preserved, in order that they may one day be restored to the burial of his ancestors, when the Athenians shall have found out the fault they have committed." This scene is the subject of M. Meynier's picture. He has not, however, strictly adhered to the circumstances of the narrative. He supposes that the Megarian woman buries the *ossals* (bones) of Phocion at the foot of the altar of her household gods. This alteration is happy and poetical, for the Lares are thus made interested in the fate of innocence and virtue; and it seems to say, that the ashes of Phocion were considered by the woman as dear to her as her household deities. The husband of the woman, a young girl, a still younger boy, their children, are also introduced into the picture; and a slave is seen moving off in the back-ground. The piece is skilfully executed, and the affecting scene of these rites is made to convey a fine moral lesson. The painter intimates that the father is pointing with his hand to his son the pious work in which his mother is engaged, and is imparting to him the reflections which such a subject gives rise to. The children appear to listen with holy and attentive look, while the mother, in a more prominent ground, deposits, on her knees, the bones she has collected, in the burying-place assigned to them. The chief fault in this performance is the want of identity in the remains of the Athenian orator and general; for they may be supposed to belong to any departed worthy, as well as to honest Phocion.

"The

"*The Samaritan succouring the wounded Man of Jericho*, by M. SCHENETZ, now at Rome. This was undoubtedly one of the finest pictures exhibited this year in the Louvre. M. Schenetz has evinced a strength of colouring and execution, which place him in the rank of masters. Some parts of his figures, however, want proportion. I thought I could perceive some negligence in the drawing of the legs of the Samaritan, and a heaviness in some less important objects, but these objects are overbalanced by the general merits of the piece. "*Jeremiah weeping over the Ruins of Jerusalem*," by the same artist, afforded also great beauties in colour and finishing: such a theme would have become the pencil of West, and received justice from the conception of that departed genius: but under the hands of the French painter, the prophet has not risen into sufficient dignity and elevation. His head wants nobleness, and force of expression is wanting to his character and office.

The dreadful account of the "*Shipwreck of the Medusa*" affords a distressing picture of calamitous and hideous circumstances to the imagination; but a painter hazards much in attempting to convey the particulars of that event to the canvas. Lord Byron has tried his able and eccentric pen on the subject,—he has succeeded in exciting disgust, more than commiseration, for the fate of the sufferers, or admiration of his own talents. M. GERICAULT has had the ambition to portray a shipwreck of this kind on an extended scale. The raft and its narrative are presented to us, and there is enough of danger and dismay—"horror accumulates on horror's head,"—but still the scene is not such as the public recital has acquainted us with. Lord Byron has striven to add to the anti-picturesque by the wantonness of his fancy; M. Gericault, in endeavouring to avoid this effect, has weakened the interest of the piece. It is chiefly in endeavouring to get rid of the necessary clothing, and giving distinct images to the eye, that he seems to fail. The picture is a heap of bodies from which the sight averts. Had he ventured to represent those wretched shipwrecked beings of the *Medusa*, urged by a relentless sentiment of self-preservation, contending for the corpse of one of their species, to lengthen for a time their existence, it would have created

horror, but it would assuredly have fixed attention. M. Gericault seems to have been mistaken in his object. The end of painting is to speak to the soul and to the eyes, and not to repulse. Horace has said, "*ut pictura, poesis*." If, then, poetry ought never to try, according to the rules prescribed by Aristotle, to go beyond pity and terror, it results from hence that M. Gericault, whatever plan he might have adopted, would still have been beyond his aim. We sum up strength alone for what is horrible, for there is sometimes a kind of sublimity in the horrible, as Dante has proved in his episode of Count Ugolino; but we can have no affection for what is disgusting. When a scene or a story is in danger of creating feelings of this kind, some pathetic episode should be introduced to relieve the effect of the sombre monotony.

The "*Massacre of the Mamelukes*," put in execution in the castle of Cairo, and ordered by Mahommed Ali, viceroy of Egypt; by MR. HORACE VERNET. The title in this instance should have been—Mahommed Ali, during the Massacre of the Mamelukes for which he had given orders. In fact, the action, too repugnant to be placed under the eye of the spectator, as Mr. H. Vernet has very justly felt, transpires on a very remote scale, and much lower than that on which the Pacha is placed. Here is, however, the manner in which he has laid out the scene. On the fore-ground, on the left, the Pacha, seen on three sides, is under a kind of canopy, supported by two standards, the insignia of his rank. He is sitting in the manner of the East, and his right arm leans on a lion, who faces the spectator. Three of his officers are standing behind him; a slave, turning his back to the spectators, is keeping alive the embers of his pipe: the motion of this slave's body, as well as the expression of a small part of his profile, seem to announce that, forgetting the care which is intrusted to him, he is wholly absorbed in the scene passing under his eye. From the spot where sits the pacha, we are let down by some steps on a terrace which is prolonged at the right angle in the depth of the picture, and joins the interior of the castle, the top of which is indented. At the bottom of this terrace is the court wherein are shut up the Mamelukes, against whom a fire of musketry is kept up, both from the

the windows of the castle, and from this terrace. Thus, precautions have been taken that the massacre might be effected without danger to the authors of it. We may see, by the disposition of the picture, that the chief personage is the Pacha, and that the scene is but indicated; so that, were it not for the title denoting the subject of the picture, we should be much perplexed to find out whether it is a massacre or a revolt. "The subject is never too soon explained."

In another piece, "*Ismayl and Maryam*," the same painter transfers again the spectator to the East. The scene here passes in the middle of the desert. Ismayl, the son of a chief of an Arab tribe, wounded and made prisoner by troops of the governor of Jerusalem, repays the cares of hospitality by the rape of the daughter of him to whom he had been confided for the care of his recovery. Maryam, struggling against the love with which Ismayl had inspired her, and her religious scruples, sinks under the weight of her grief and her fatigues, and dies in the desert where Ismayl has carried her: she is buried under some palm-trees. The reddening cloud, the precursor of the terrible sinoom, the terror of the desert, is soon seen to rise. Every one flies: Ismayl alone, inconsolable for the loss he has sustained, a prey to the most profound despair, does not seek to escape from the death which threatens him. He removes the sand which covers the unfortunate Maryam, contemplates her in bedewing her with his tears, and soon the general ravager has made them both disappear. This was a subject difficult to express, and the public, who look only to results, do not seem to have welcomed this picture so favourably as it deserves. The palm-trees, and the colour of the atmosphere, appeared to me to be well invented; the person of Ismayl on the whole satisfactory, in regard to attitude and expression; but I cannot say as much of Maryam, the execution of whom is at least feeble. This artist has been very fertile in his productions; for, besides a number of other paintings, he executed a great number of lithographic drawings.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN page 323 of your Magazine for May inst. a correspondent wishes

to be informed of a method of getting rid of ants. These insects frequently infest cucumber frames, but a few branches of the common elder in full leaf being put under the lights, they immediately take their departure, as the smell of this plant appears to be very offensive to them: perhaps, if he was to try the experiment in respect to his dwelling-house, it may be followed by the like effect.

May 18, 1820.

W. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine for August, p. 24. The writer of a truly ingenious paper, entitled "*THE ENQUIRER*," has presented us with an exposition of the doctrine of a particular providence, altogether *different* from the common belief. Permit me to offer a few observations upon it. The statement, however ingenious, and free from many of the difficulties incident to the popular notion, may nevertheless, be found inconclusive; and consequently incapable of producing the conviction intended.

STATEMENT.

"Now as to the doctrine of a *particular providence*, it must mean either the violation of established order, to suit the circumstances of individuals: or, which is the only rational and intelligible sense, it must mean the *particular application* of a general principle. And in this latter sense the doctrine of a particular providence is not only consistent with the doctrine of a general providence, for which I so strenuously contend; but is in fact a branch of it, and could not exist without it."

In place of establishing the doctrine of a particular providence, does it not, on the contrary, prove a general providence only? One part of an established order or succession of events, can with no more propriety be deemed the result of a particular providence than another; the union of all the parts making up, or constituting what is called a general providence. A general providence, and a particular providence, unaided by each other, *individually* constitute a complete whole: manifestly therefore, the former may exist, and have an affecting operation separate from the latter, or the latter without the former; this, however, in no wise prevents their mutual co-operation, in perfecting the existing scheme of things; any more than the links of a chain

chain being originally separate and distinct, would impede their subsequent union, and mutually effective co-operation. A particular providence, according to the Enquirer, has no *individuality*; it is a link in the chain, but not a separate one, a dependent link only, and of *itself*, wholly inefficient. Every whole, undoubtedly is constituted of parts; but the point to be here ascertained, is not, whether there be a strict conformity and fitness of the various parts to the whole, and a mutual dependency upon one another: but whether, the popular notion of the existence and operation of two separate and independent principles, be correct? Thus far, therefore, we do not accord; nevertheless, with the utmost complacency, I can agree to differ in opinion; convinced, "from the good temper and liberal spirit which characterize his paper," we have but one common object in pursuit: viz. the investigation, and elucidation of the truth. In one point indeed we perfectly agree: in the popular notion of a particular providence meaning an *interposition*, whereby "the settled course of nature is not unfrequently disturbed; and the action of those great laws by which the world is governed, is occasionally suspended;" or in other words, what is generally understood by the doctrine to be this: "*the violation of established order, to suit the circumstances of individuals.*"

I now proceed to a more minute investigation of the popular notion. The popular belief of the doctrine of a particular providence is uniformly associated with the belief of a general providence, inasmuch as it is considered a *corrective* to some supposed defects in the ordinary administration of the latter; both, however, according to the common belief, *must* have a separate and distinct being; since an imperfect, or defective dispensation could not possibly either correct itself, or supply its own deficiency. And provided the instances adduced in proof of the doctrine are found to be *exactly in point*, inexplicable, or not to be accomplished by the ordinary operations of a general providence; nothing farther is wanting to establish its truth.—Our next step, therefore, will be, an attentive and candid examination of cases.

Enquirer, p. 26. We find the following:—

"I had a professional visit (says Dr. Percival) to make to a lady who re-

sided a few miles from Manchester. I called on a medical friend who was to accompany me.—Just as he was stepping into my carriage, a gentleman accosted him, and detained him in conversation about two minutes. We then proceeded; and on approaching the bridge, which had been recently erected, over the river Irwell, we heard a dreadful crash, proceeding from the fall of the central arch. Had we not been interrupted in our course by the seemingly casual circumstance of my companion's conversation with the gentleman who accosted him, we should probably have reached the bridge, and been buried in its ruins."

This case, to the best of my apprehension, so far from proving the doctrine of a particular providence, *id est*, according to the popular notion of it, "the violation of established order to suit the circumstances of individuals," proves the contrary: since in the relation, no circumstance is said to have happened, which needs to be referred to miraculous agency, or which may not be satisfactorily explained on natural principles.—That an arch of a bridge should give way is no very extraordinary occurrence; much less, that an eminent physician should be called to see a patient, when his road thither lay over this identical bridge; that he should call on a medical friend by the way, who was to accompany him; or that this friend should have been detained a few minutes in conversation: or in fact, for here is the only semblance of any thing extraordinary, that, *delayed* a minute or two in their progress, they should have approached the bridge at the identical time the arch gave way. If there be any thing really remarkable in the case, it is not, their having arrived there at that critical moment; but, *that they should not have passed it at some other*: when we reflect, that for 14 hours of the 24, it is highly probable there was constant passing and repassing. So far from invoking a *particular providence* to their aid, would it not rather argue the absence of it, that they had not escaped the danger altogether. On the supposition of 12 hours passing and repassing only, the chances were 718 to 2 they had done so: and as medical men are liable to be called upon at all hours, in this particular case it possibly might have proved even 1438 to 2, or the chances have been doubled. Had we no better evidence of a *particular providence*

vidence than the foregoing, little credit could attach to the belief of the doctrine; and it is remarkable, that of the numberless cases adduced in proof of it, most of them, on examination, will be found equally vague and indeterminate. With a slight variation in the circumstances of the preceding case, the inference, although not warranted, would at least be admitted to have been both specious and imposing. Suppose, for instance, an enemy of Dr. Percival's, who had wanted to injure or to have assassinated him; willing to avoid suspicion, and make it appear the Doctor had come to his death by accident; having gained intelligence that he was to pass the bridge at a certain hour, had lain a train of gunpowder, or used other adequate means, to have enabled him instantaneously to complete his fell design. Again, suppose from some trifling mismanagement he had found himself not quite ready; but, knowing that a friend of the Doctor's was to accompany him, and delay necessary to his purpose, had contrived to have him detained a few minutes in conversation. Suppose farther, that, on seeing or hearing the approach of the carriage, he had set fire to the train a few moments too soon:—the Doctor's escape would certainly have been a signal one, and might have given some countenance to the idea of *special* protection: but even these circumstances would have afforded no *proof* of a particular providence.

Had, however, the arch given way, whilst the carriage was upon it, and they had not fallen together; but the carriage had remained stationary in the atmosphere, until effectual assistance could have been given, or that it had been made to float, cautiously, and easily, to a secure landing; then, indeed, a violation of established order would have taken place, a suspension of the operation of general laws, an actual interposition: a *particular providence* would have been exerted, to suit the circumstances of individuals.—Your attention will now be required to a case of a different kind, affording a greater scope for reflection, and in its consequences of infinitely more importance than the preceding; since the comfort and future religious hopes and expectations of millions have depended upon it. I allude to an occurrence in the life of Mahomet—an occurrence which, by the believer, or disbeliever, of the Mahomedan religion, might

equally be adduced in proof of a particular providence, or against it.—In the very commencement of Mahomet's wars, a stone thrown from a sling struck him on the temple, when he fell senseless to the ground. A little harder, and Mahomet, with the Mahomedan religion would probably, together, have ceased to be: for his death at that time would not have been the loss of an able general only; but must, in the estimation of his followers, have amounted to the privation of a divinely commissioned leader; to the loss of the founder of their religion. Consistently with the popular notion, the disciples of Mahomet would naturally have considered his escape a signal one, and the result of an *actual interposition*;—admitting, too, his commission to have been divine, not altogether without reason as an occurrence highly corroborative of it; with moreover, an ulterior object, worthy the divine interposition.—The disbeliever of Mahomet's authority, on the contrary, would have hardly failed to express the utmost regret and astonishment, that in a moment so critical, some additional energy, or unusual vigour, had not been infused into the arm of the assailants; whereby the full accomplishment of his design in throwing the stone would have been effected, in the destruction of a false prophet. An ulterior object, too, of the utmost importance would also have been obtained,—an attainment even worthy of the divine interference; since multitudes then unborn would have thus escaped the thralldom, the persecutions, the degradation, of the Mahomedan superstition.—Nevertheless, the impartial enquirer, and dispassionate observer, would, in the event, have seen nothing more than the ordinary operation of general laws, without attaching any particular importance to the occurrence: it, in fact, having left the cause in question, unaltered.

In this, equally with the Manchester case, we discover “no violation of established order, to suit the circumstances of individuals;” no suspension of the ordinary operation of general laws; neither do we find any unusual energy, or unnatural vigour, to have been communicated, or exerted in their execution. Had either of the latter suppositions been realised, unquestionably a *particular providence* would have been exerted in such an exigency: but without the slightest evidence of such

such interference, the only *practical* inference from the occurrence will be found in the inconclusiveness and inconsistency of the popular application of the doctrine. Any act of a particular providence having taken place, the event cannot possibly be such, as to admit of doubt, whether it had really done so or not: or whether it had been

exerted in the most effectual manner possible.

SAM. SPURRELL.

Hackney, Dec. 1819.

[The remainder of Mr. Spurrell's paper will be given in our next. Its length has led to its being so long deferred. In discussions of this nature we are of course no parties; and we should ill perform our public duty if we refused our pages to all discussions and doctrines except to such as accorded with our own opinions.]

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



ARTHUR YOUNG, ESQ. F. R. S. *Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, &c.*

PERHAPS the pursuits of no man in this active age have more influenced the habits of the people, and the policy of the state, than those of the late Arthur Young. He laid the foundation, by his early writings, of that SCIENCE of agriculture which had before his time been left to chance or precedent, and which ignorance or prejudice was considered as competent to direct. His *Tours* created a spirit of enquiry; his *Annals of Agriculture* kept it alive, and extended it to the highest classes; while his *Farmer's Kalendar* embodied all improvements and discoveries, and conveyed them to every farm-house and fire-side in the empire.

Yet in his time, though he survived to a good old age, he did not live to enjoy the fruits of his labours in the expected improvement of society. Either his systems were not matured, and sufficiently engrafted on the general institutions of the country, or they have been abused by being rendered subservient to the avarice and self-interest of individuals, or to the unprincipled policy of the state, which has made use of them for purposes of foolish aggrandizement, or for the gra-

tification of an insane passion for military display and public influence in every sense *foreign*. Be this, however, as it may, Mr. Young was the genius who pointed out the powers of Land when judiciously cultivated; and he proved that the soil of Britain was competent to diffuse luxury and plenty among the entire population. But it was not his fault that the increased produce was seized on by landlords, tythe-collectors, and tax-gatherers, as their exclusive share; that a silly policy of manufacturing for all the world drew the population from the healthful employments of the country to those of the forge and the loom; that high rents destroyed small farms, and led to their universal engrossment; and, in fine, that the depopulation of the country, where nature supplied all with enough, and the *swarming* of the towns where superabundant labour caused subsistence to be precarious, and led to famine, disease, and every variety of misery! These were not the faults of Mr. Young or his system, but they have been engendered by the selfishness of power, upheld by the pride and cupidity of legislators, and kept in countenance by the hardness and wickedness of the human heart.

Mr. Young was born Sept. 7, 1741; his father was Arthur Young, D. D. a prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Bradfield-Combust, in Suffolk, (where was the family estate), also of Bradfield St. Clair, and of Exning, near Newmarket. He was a very active magistrate for the county, and chaplain to Arthur Onslow, then Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Young's elder brother, born in 1727, was John Young, D. D. prebendary of Worcester, and fellow of Eton, who broke his neck while hunting with the late King in 1786. Their only sister, born in 1733, died soon after her marriage to Mr. Tomlinson, of East Barnet.

He himself was intended for commerce, and apprenticed to a wine-merchant

chant at Lynn, in Norfolk. During this engagement, his leisure was employed in those studies which laid the foundation of that celebrity in life which he has since attained. But in 1761 we find Mr. Young's mercantile concerns were exchanged for a more congenial sphere—the cultured field; and he commenced farming at Bradfield Hall for the family.

Injudicious management, and consequent losses, produced family disputes, which in a few years were ended by the prudent intervention of a mother; the event, however, was a separation, and his removal from Bradfield. Happily for the agriculture of this country, and indeed of the European world, the mind of Arthur Young was too steady in its favourite pursuit, and too confident of its own powers, to be deterred by this unfortunate beginning.

As a second attempt in that which had now become his profession, he hired a farm in the neighbouring county of Essex, known by the name of Sampford Hall; but here a circumstance of a truly unfortunate kind attended him: he was prevented from taking possession of his new bargain by being disappointed of a promised loan of money, and ultimately obliged to forfeit his agreement.

Mr. Young now determined to travel in search of a proper spot on which he might commence business with a probable chance of advantage. If this expedition was not successful in its professed aim, he however received ample amends in another point of view, which probably had not before opened upon his mind, but which has since proved the primary cause of his utility to his country, and the basis on which he built his own reputation. It was in the course of these journies that he formed the plan of making an agricultural survey of England, which he afterwards so ably accomplished in his successive Tours.

The farm which he at last fixed upon was situated in Hertfordshire, near North Mimms, and it appears that it repaid him for nine years cultivation with little else than experience and loss. It was not the kind of soil where, with the best culture, money could be obtained in immoderate profusion, more especially under the management of a warm-headed, professed, and as yet insufficiently seasoned experimenter.

The improvements made at North Mimms, some useful and curious, others

of a different stamp, and of but little account at this time of day, have been long since published and appreciated. The experience of nine seasons having convinced our inquisitive farmer that he had already lost money enough, he quitted his Hertfordshire concerns, and retired once more to his paternal home, Bradfield Hall. His excellent mother dying soon after, he came into possession as heir to the estate, and that independence on the uncertain chances of life, so congenial with his laudable ambition, and so necessary to his views, was at once and for ever established.

We are no longer to consider him either as farming for his subsistence, or as much engaged in experiments, at least on his own account. The plan of his tours, as has been observed, was already laid, and the very extensive circulation obtained by his writings, both at home and upon the continent, gave him the highest degree of encouragement to persevere in a course so beneficial to the country, and so full of credit and probable future emolument to himself. Mr. Young had now become a successful author, and had begun to reap the most solid advantages from that too generally precarious profession.

During the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, he performed his celebrated Tours in Ireland, and his fame attracted the notice of the whole body of landed proprietors: Lord Kingsborough availed himself of his abilities, and Mr. Young remained upwards of twelve months in the county of Cork, arranging and leasing out a considerable part of his lordship's estate. About this period he published the first edition of his *Farmer's Kalendar*, which he continued to improve in successive editions through life, and which is too well-known to stand in need of eulogium.

In the year 1784, he commenced the *Annals of Agriculture*, published in monthly numbers, which were uninterruptedly continued for many years. In this very voluminous work the author has given, according to his original proposal, his own opinions and practice, joined with those of many of the ablest cultivators in the country, upon almost every possible agricultural topic, with an occasional introduction of the subjects of political economy, commerce, finance, and their various correlatives. His correspondents were men of the highest rank; and among them, the late King sent him seven communications

communications under the name of Ralph Robinson of Windsor.

The idea of making an actual survey of the territory of France had long been a favourite subject with Mr. Young, and it was first called into action by the invitation of M. Lazowski and the Duke de la Rochefoucault to accompany them in a journey to the Pyrenees. This first excursion to France took place in the year 1787, and Mr. Young returned to London in the winter, in order to be present at the discussion on the subject of the wool-bill then before parliament, a national object, in which he zealously interested himself. His last Tour was made in 1789, which completed his travels in France, and the account he has since published of that country stands unrivalled in respect to important and solid information.

The intermediate space between this period and the date of his appointment as Secretary to the Board of Agriculture was filled up, as was the whole life of Mr. Young, in pursuits of the most useful nature to his country and to mankind. He was engaged either upon his own farm, or in making practical observations in various parts of Great Britain.

Nothing could be more contrary to fact, or more calumnious, than the corrupt motives assigned to Mr. Young's acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Board of Agriculture. The propagators of that calumny neither knew the man, nor the history of the transaction. The equally illustrious Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, in one of the volumes of Communications to the Board, has said enough to impress every candid mind with the conviction, that the post of Secretary, with its salary of six hundred pounds per annum, was not the gift of ministers, but the boon of private friendship; and we know that it was not the price of any political tergiversation, for to the last hour of his life his opinions continued little altered on the necessity of reform, and of many changes in the system and policy of the government. The country is indebted to the patriotic exertions of Sir John for the establishment of this excellent institution; but so convinced was Mr. Young of the fruitlessness of the efforts in his favour, that while the affair remained in suspense he offered to stake a set of the *Annals of Agriculture* against a set of the *Statistical Account of Scotland* on the event.

Mr. Young was now in his element, conducting the business of a board instituted expressly for the purpose of extending and improving his constant and favourite object, *the national agriculture*.

He continued, from the first, to take a principal and active share in all the transactions of the Board of Agriculture, independently of the mere duties of its Secretary. He personally made and published an account of the survey of the two counties of Suffolk and Lincoln; also of the waste lands in various parts of England, on the authority of the Board, besides certain private agricultural journies and tours, of which we have had an account in his *Annals*: that useful work has at the same time been regularly continued; and Mr. Young also, amidst his numerous avocations, found leisure frequently to address the public on various important subjects.

The attention of the Board of Agriculture has been directed to almost every useful object of rural economy, and to those more especially in which there has appeared a deficiency in the national practice: on these heads the usual channel of communication with the public was through Mr. Young's *Annals*. The mode of premiums was adopted, and it seemed the only means of stimulating public indolence to a deviation from the beaten track into the field of promising experiment. The extension of the breed of fine-wooled sheep upon all suitable soils, for the truly national purpose of ridding ourselves of a precarious dependence on Spain for that precious commodity, and the general substitution of labouring oxen, which in the end become food for man, and are the harbingers of plenty in the place of horses, which, after their labour, produce only food for dogs, and become in themselves one great permanent cause of scarcity, were among the chief objects of solicitude.

Mr. Young pretended not to the merit of original discoveries, either in respect to new practices, new implements, new vegetables, or new varieties of animals. Tull and Ellis, and the most eminent rural philosophers of the continent, had preceded him; and their theories which Young taught, and their practices which he inculcated, were known long before his day, although they prevailed within a very narrow circle: it was his great merit to recommend and universally spread

spread them, to prove their truth and utility by actual experiments of his own.

In the long list of the works of our author, it is not possible that all can be of equal excellence or public use; but it may be most securely averred, that there is not a single publication unworthy of general attention. On the "Tours," the great reputation of the author is chiefly founded; and the account of Ireland particularly helped to spread his fame throughout Europe; at home that work was also received with great avidity; and parliament immediately adopting his advice, 40,000*l.* per annum was saved in the bounty on the inland carriage of corn.

Mr. Young was one of our most expeditious writers; and such, indeed, he must have been, considering his occupations; he seldom took any pains with his compositions than merely to render them perspicuous, in which he invariably succeeded; but some parts of his works are, however, distinguished by a rough and manly species of eloquence. For example—in speaking of the slave-trade, he says, "that infamy of all infamies, the most damnable, and passing all expression; with which the punishment of tearing up by the roots all human society would be barely commensurate; and in comparison of which the late horrors at Domingo were but as a point to infinity. That wickedness, with which all forbearance and compromise is a crime of deep and crimson dye; and which, rather than tolerate upon the earth, it is the bounden duty of every man of honour and honesty to resolve to perish."

That Mr. Young did not enjoy that popularity which might have been further instrumental to his public services is to be regretted; and is to be attributed to various causes.—The high superiority conferred upon him, by great talents and long experience in whatever he professed, and perhaps a tone somewhat too decided and dictatorial, aroused the jealousy of the half-informed, and excited the scoffs of the ignorant. His open and unreserved manner of declaring his sentiments, and the ardour with which he pursued his aims, obtained him many enemies. A man does not engage himself earnestly on such subjects as the slave-trade, the wool-monopoly, the tythe and poor laws, unmolested and with impunity. But Arthur Young has

long and faithfully served his country—**HIS ERRORS WILL BE FORGOTTEN, AND HIS SERVICES ONLY BE REMEMBERED!**

In 1797 he lost his youngest daughter, at the age of fourteen; and this loss first drew him from the extensive circle of acquaintance he had formed, which he gradually lessened, to the commencement of his blindness in 1807, when he almost entirely withdrew himself from general company; although, by the assistance of his amanuensis, he retained his situation of secretary to the time of his death, and kept up an extensive correspondence. In 1811 he was couched, and from that period became totally blind, though always happy, and cheerful in the retrospect of a well-spent life.

His works and their dates were as under:

1. The Farmer's Letters, 8vo. third edition. 1767.
2. The Southern Tour, 8vo. third edition. 1763.
3. The Northern Tour, 8vo. second edition. 1769.
4. The Expediency of a Free Export of Corn. 1769.
5. The Eastern Tour, 8vo. 1771.
- The Three Tours were translated into Russian by the express order of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Catherine.
6. Proposals to the Legislature, for Numbering the People. 1771.
7. Rural Economy, containing the Memoirs of a celebrated Swiss Farmer, 8vo. 1772.
8. Observations on the present State of the Waste Lands. 1773.
9. Political Arithmetic, 8vo. 1774.
10. A Tour in Ireland, 8vo. 2 vols. second edition. 1776.
11. Annals of Agriculture, first published in 1784. 45 vols. 8vo. Price 25*l.*
- In the 15th volume of the "*Annals*," is an interesting account, drawn up by himself, of his life up to that period. In the 27th volume of the same work, is an account of his first appointment as Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and the turn it gave to his future life, as he had just before purchased 4,000 acres of waste land in Knaresborough Forest.
12. The Question of Wool stated. 1787.
13. A Speech that might have been spoken. 1788.
14. Travels in France, Spain, and Italy, 2 vols. 4to. second edition. 1791.
15. The Example of France a Warning to Britain, 8vo. fourth edition. 1792.

This pamphlet had an extensive effect in checking the influence of demagogues, whose ambition might have been dangerous to the happiness of Britain, as it had been to that of France.

France. We heartily approve of Mr. Young's intentions, but unhappily the same advantage was taken of his honest politics, as of his agricultural improvements; and while he put down one danger he gave that countenance to the enemies of civil liberty, and to inveterate abuses in Government, which it will require ages of self-devotion wholly to correct and extirpate. At the same time, while Mr. Y. was quoting France as a *warning*, he forgot that all the calamities of the revolution were owing to the conspiracy of ministers and kings.

16. Report of the County of Suffolk. 1794.

17. The Constitution safe without Reform. 1795.

18. National Danger, and the Means of Safety. 1797.

19. A Letter to Mr. Wilberforce, on the State of the Public Mind. 1798.

20. Report of the County of Lincoln. 1798.

21. The Question of Scarcity. 1800.

22 Correspondence with General Washington. 1801.

23. Report of the County of Norfolk, 8vo. second edition. 1805.

24. Report of the County of Hertford, 8vo. 1804.

25. Essay on Manures. 1804; which gained the Bedford Gold Medal offered by the Bath Society.

26. Report of the County of Essex, 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.

27. General Report on Enclosures. 1807.

28. Report of the County of Oxford. 1808.

29. Advantages which have resulted from the Institution of the Board of Agriculture. A Lecture read to the Board. 1809.

30. On the Husbandry of Three Celebrated Farmers. A Lecture read to the Board. 1811.

31. Baxteriana; or, Select Passages from the Works of Baxter, 12mo. 5s. 6d. 1815.

32. Oweniana; or, Select Passages from the Works of Owen, 12mo. 4s. 6d. 1817.

33. The Farmer's Calendar, 8vo. tenth edition. 1818.

N.B. A French translation of the Author's Works, in 20 volumes, 8vo. was published at Paris, by order of the French Directory.

For above thirty years he had been preparing for the press, a great work, on the Elements and Practice of Agriculture, containing his experiments and observations made during a period of fifty years.

These works exhibit him as a practical farmer, as an enlightened agriculturist, as a patriotic politician, and also as a mystical theologian; for he was the dupe of certain mystics in divinity, and being sincere and zealous in every thing, he became a writer and teacher, as well as a hearer. It deserves, however, to be noticed, that his religion made him a good man in every relation of life, and his politics and pursuits rendered him one of the most useful men in the age and community of which he was a member.

Mr. Young was Honorary Member of the Societies of Dublin, Bath, York, Salford, Odiham, South Hants, Kent, Essex, and Norfolk; the Philosophical and Literary Society of Manchester; the Veterinary College of London; the Economical Society of Berne; the Physical Society of Zurich; the American Society of Massachusetts; the Palatine Academy of Agriculture at Mannheim; the Imperial Economical Society established at Petersburg; the Royal and Electoral Economical Society of Celle; Member of the Society of Agriculture for the Department of the Seine, France; and Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture at Florence; of the Patriotic Society at Milan; of the Economical Society of Copenhagen; the Agricultural Society at Strelitz; the Royal Society of Agriculture at Brussels; and the Imperial Economical Society at Vienna.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

BY THE LATE DR. BUCHAN.

To the NAIAD of the FOUNTAIN.

HAIL, sweetest of Hygeia's Train!
Who Health can'st give, or banish Pain;
Whither thou delight'st to rove,
On Ephraim Mount,* or Sion Grove;*
Or if thy Pleasure is to dwell
In Caverns of the rocky Dell:—
Attend, O Naiads! to my Pray'r,
And make Maria's Health thy Care.
For her the secret Springs explore,
Springs pregnant with the steely Ore;

Which genuine Vigour can impart,
To brace the Nerves and warm the Heart;
Can make the Cheeks with Roses vie,
And add fresh Lustre to the Eye;
Can squalid Spleen and Vapours chase,
And plant new Beauties in the Face;
The wasting Phthisis can restrain,
And ease the Gout's corroding Pain.
When Palsy shakes the feeble Frame,
And torpid Nerves pale Death proclaim,
Thy potent waters can alone,
To torpid Nerves restore due Tone.
If flaxid Fibres should refuse,
To second Nature's genial Views,
Thy Fountain, Naiad, can bestow
Each tender Joy that Mothers know.

*** Places near the Wells.
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 340.

3 I

When

When great Archeus† loses Power,
 And choicest Viands please no more,
 Thy Streams his Empire can regain,
 And bless him with a double Reign.
 If youthful Strephon should bewail
 On Delia's Lip the deadly pale,
 Thou, Goddess! can'st restore her Charms,
 And yield her blooming to his Arms.
 When ruthless Time, with rapid Pace,
 Hath mark'd his Progress o'er the Face,
 And languid Limbs and Pulses show,
 The ebbing Fount of Life grows low,
 Thy Springs, O Naiads! can restore
 To languid Limb's their Pristine Power;
 Can make the Veins with Vigour glow,
 And all the Streams of Life o'erflow.

By the late Dr. BUCHAN, on reading Dr. Johnson's "Prayers and Meditations."

VIEW'D in the full meridian blaze
 Of learning's artificial rays
 Johnson seems more than common:
 When like a puritan divine;
 We hear him preach and cant and whine,
 The Doctor's an old woman.

TO MR. AND MRS. LIDIARD.

WHEN first the infant Muses chose their seat
 On earth—and sought with care a lone retreat,
 No floweret smil'd, no foliage dress'd the place,
 Where Poesy soon poured enchanting grace;
 Their magic truth soon verified the scene,
 And the dull spot arose in bloom serene.
 Thus *here*, the hand of genius forms around,
 The charms that deck the wondering ground,
 And *here* the Muses haste, they gently press,
 And hail the spot that all the virtuous bless.

Sept. 21, 1815.

J. B. TROTTER.

TO THE PRIMROSE.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

By murm'ring Nith, my native stream,
 I've hail'd thee with the morning beam,
 Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde—
 On Leven's banks—on Kelvin-side!
 And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
 I welcome thy return again—
 At Hanwell, where romantic views,
 And sylvan scenes, invite the Muse;
 And where, lest erring Man shou'd stray,
 Truth's blameless Teacher leads the way!
 Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
 Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
 Rearing thy head to brave the storm
 That wou'd thine innocence deform!
 Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring—
 Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
 To me, while doom'd to linger here,
 The lowly Primrose shall be dear!
 Sprung, like a Primrose, in the wil'd,
 Short, like the Primrose, Marion smil'd;
 The Spring that gave her blossoms birth,
 Tore them for ever from the earth;
 Nor left, ah me! one bud behind
 To tranquillize a Parent's mind,

† The Power supposed to preside over the Stomach.

Save that sweet bud which strews the way,
 Blest Hope, to an eternal May!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
 Emblem of Virtue in the shade!
 Pure as the blossoms on yon thorn,
 Spotless as her for whom we mourn!
 Of all the flow'rs that greet the Spring—
 Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
 To me, while doom'd to linger here,
 The lowly Primrose shall be dear!

A FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

BY MR. RITCHIE,

Departing on his Travels into the interior of Africa.

Thy chalky cliffs are fading from my view;
 Our bark is dancing gaily o'er the sea;
 I sigh while yet I may, and say—adieu—
 Albion—thou jewel of the earth—to thee
 Whose fields first fed my childish fantasy,
 Whose mountains were my boyhood's wild delight,

Whose rocks and woods and torrents were
 to me

The food of my soul's youthful appetite,
 Were music to my ear—a blessing to my sight.

I never dreamt of Beauty—but—behold—
 Straightway thy daughters flash'd upon
 mine eye:

I never mus'd on valour—but the old
 Memorials of thy haughty chivalry
 Fill'd my expanding breast with extacy.
 And, when I thought on Wisdom and the crown

The Muses give—with exultation high,
 I turn'd to those whom thou hast call'd thine own,

Who fill the spacious earth with their and
 thy renown.

When my young heart, in life's gay morning
 hour,

At Beauty's summons beat a wild alarm,
 Her voice came to me from an English
 pow'r,

And English were the sounds that wrought
 the charm.

And if, when lull'd asleep on Fancy's arm,
 Visions of bliss my riper age have cheer'd,
 Of home, and Love's fire-side, and greet-
 ings warm,

For one, by absence and long toil endear'd
 The fabric of my hopes on thee hath still been
 rear'd.

Peace to thy smiling hearths when I am gone!
 And may'st thou still thy ancient dowry
 keep,

To be a mark to guide the natives on,
 Like a tall watch-tow'r flashing o'er the
 deep.

Long may'st thou bid the sorrowers cease
 to weep,

And dart the beams of truth athwart the night
 That wraps a slumbering world—till from
 their sleep

Starting—remotest nations see the light,
 And Earth be blest beneath the buckler of
 thy might.

Strong in thy strength I go—and, wheresoe'er
My steps may wander, may I ne'er forget
All that I owe to thee,—and O! may ne'er
My frailties tempt me to abjure that debt.
And what if far from thee my star must
set!

Hast thou not hearts that shall with sadness
hear

The tale—and some fair cheeks that shall
be wet,

And some bright eye in which the swelling
tear

Shall start for him who sleeps in Afric's
deserts drear?

Yet will I not prophane a charge like mine,
With melancholy bodings, nor believe
That a voice whispering ever in the shrine
Of my own heart, spake only to deceive!
I trust its promise, that I go to weave
A wreath of palms, entwined with many a
sweet

Perennial flow'r, which Time shall not
bereave

Of all its fragrance,—that I yet shall greet
Once more the Ocean Queen, and lay it at
her feet.

CORNUCOPIA

Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.

GIBBON AND FOX.

WRITTEN on the marginal leaf
of the 1st vol. of Gibbon's Ro-
man History. "From the Author to
the R. H. C. J. Fox," (in the hand-
writing of Gibbon.)

Under this, in the hand-writing of
Mr. Fox:—"Eleven days before the
Spanish rescript was signed, the writer
of this book declared in my presence
at Brookes's, that there would be no
salvation for this country, until the
heads of six of his Majesty's ministers
were cut off and laid on the table.

"Eleven days after this declaration,
he accepted a place at the Board of
Trade, and has ever since joined in
every measure with those very ministers!
C. J. Fox."

STERNE'S ELIZA.

After separating from her husband,
she repaired to India, and resided some
time at Vellore, of which garrison her
uncle was commandant, and whose
house she there superintended. I learn
from an officer, who was accustomed to
see her every evening, that she was
very plain, but very sensible and ac-
complished. I am told she was any
thing but a *prude*. She afterwards re-
turned to Europe, and repaired to the
South of France, for the benefit of her
health, where she died.

NAPOLEON.

Rapport de M. Keraglion à M. le
Marechal de Segur, Ministre de la
Guerre, sur les Elèves de l'Ecole de
Brienne.

"Napoleon Bonaparte, né à Agarica
(Corse) le 15 Août, 1769, les faible de
constitution, les reconnaissant envers
les maitres sachant bien la geographie
et l'histoire, et sur tout le mathema-
tiques faible pour le Latin—conduite
reguliere—sera un jour un excellent
marin. Les reguliere merite à passer
à l'ecole de Paris."

M. Keraglion was very fond of Na-
poleon, and supplied him with pocket-
money, and made him dine with him
every Sunday. After the death of M.
K. Napoleon granted a pension to his
widow.

General Dugoumier, presenting Bo-
naparte to the Directory, said, "Here
is a young man of great talent; give
him employment and advance him, or
he will do it for himself."

WASTE LANDS.

*Unto the King's Most Excellent Majes-
ty: And to the Right Honourable,
and Honourable the Members of both
Houses, in Parliament assembled:
The Petition of the Waste Lands, Com-
mons, Common Fields, and other
Commonable Lands, in Eng-
land and Wales.*

Most humbly sheweth,—That your
Petitioners have, for many thousand
years past, remained in a desolate and
unproductive state, though ever ready
and willing to produce articles profit-
able to man, honourable to their powers
of fertility, and useful to their country.

That indignant at the treatment they
have so long experienced, your Peti-
tioners have not failed to be, *of as little
utility as possible*, to those who have so
grossly neglected them. That instead
of bringing forth rich and luxuriant
crops of grain, &c. the greater part of
your Petitioners have hitherto yielded
nothing but ling, goss, furze, and other
rubbish; with a little miserable herb-
age, barely sufficient to preserve in exist-
ence multitudes of half-starved animals,
thousands of whom fall a sacrifice every
year to hunger and disease; by which
numbers of their unfortunate owners
are ruined. That a part of your Peti-
tioners, who are distinguished by the
name of *Common Fields*, though some-
times under crop, and at other times in
fallow, yet like every thing else pos-
sessed

sessed in common, are so very unproductive, as to be hardly worth the trouble and expence of cultivation.

That your Petitioners, however much despised by the inconsiderate, yet amount, in extent, to at least ten millions of acres, (about one-fifth part of the kingdom), and contain in their bosom the greatest treasure that the country is possessed of. That if properly improved, they would produce more wealth to the Crown and people of Great Britain, than could be derived from the possession of Mexico, Peru, and Chili, or than any foreign empire, however valuable, or however extensive, could possibly furnish.

That your Petitioners, tired of the degraded state in which they have remained for so many ages, earnestly pray to be rescued from a situation of such thralldom and obloquy; which can only be effected by the passing of a General Bill of Inclosure; and, if gratified in this respect, they solemnly pledge themselves—1. To prevent the possibility of another scarcity taking place for a century to come.—2. To furnish supplies that will pay off the national debt in less than fifty years.—And, 3. To make Great Britain the happiest and most powerful country in the universe. And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

Signed by

GEORGE EPPING FOREST.

JOHN BAGSHOT HEATH.

✕ HENRY HOUNSLOW, his mark.

PHILIP FINCHLEY COMMON.

&c. &c. &c.

N.B. Our Brethren in Scotland would have joined in this Petition (for we have the satisfaction of hearing that they heartily wish well to the cause), but they lie at too great a distance to have obtained their signatures in proper time; and they already enjoy the benefit of a bill of the same nature, which would long ago have brought them into a state of cultivation, had they not wanted in that part of the united kingdom, a certain article called *money*, which is an essential ingredient in improvement. We are extremely apprehensive, however, that if the General Inclosure Bill does not pass into a law, that this valuable ingredient, which would otherwise be employed in promoting our improvement, may find its way to other countries, and be lost for ever to OLD ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON.

The parish of Washington lies in the County Palatine of Durham. "At the

time of making Bishop Hatfield's surveys," says Mr. Hutchinson, in his survey of the County Palatine of Durham, vol. 2, p. 489, "the resident family had assumed a local name, and William deWessyngton. knt., then held the manor and vill.*

"On the inquisition taken at his death, in the twenty-second year of that prelate, it appears that in his service he was to provide three greyhounds for the chace, and if he took any game in his way to the forest, it should be to the Bishop's use, but what he got on his return was to be taken for his own benefit.†

"In Bishop Langley's time, we find Washington become the estate of the Blaykestones," &c.

MR. MALONE.

"Mr. Malone, one of the characters of 1753," says Mr. Grattan, "was a man of the finest intellect that any country ever produced. The three ablest men I have ever heard, were Mr. Pitt (the father), Mr. Murray, and Mr. Malone; for a popular assembly, I would chuse Mr. Pitt; for a privy council, Murray (Lord Mansfield); as a wise man, Malone." This was the opinion Lord Sackville, the secretary of 1753, gave of Mr. Malone, to a gentleman from whom I heard it.

"He is a great sea in a calm," said Mr. Gerrard Hamilton, another great judge of men and talents; 'Aye,' it was replied, 'but had you seen him when he was young, you would have said he was a great sea in a storm;' and like the sea, whether in a calm or storm, he was a great production of nature."

MR. CAVENDISH.

Among other instruments used by Mr. C., ought to be enumerated the machine known by the name of Cavendish's balance, by which he was enabled (as he vainly supposed) to determine the gravitation of balls of lead towards each other. By repeated experiments, he supposed he found, that the mean density of the earth is five times and a half as great as that of water. To prevent mistakes, however, it ought to be remarked, that the instrument in question was originally invented by the Rev. Mr.

* Wessyngton. Willielmus de Hertburn tenet Wassyngton excepta ecclesia et terra, &c.

† Wessington. Wills de Wessington miles tenet maner, et villam de Wessyngton per servic. forin. redd. iiiiij. — *Hatfield's Surrey-Mitchell*,

Mitchell, F.R.S., and was purchased at his sale. It was not used with any effect till 1798, in the meantime Colomb conceived the idea of a similar instrument in France, to which he gave the name of *Balance of Torsion*; which, by the twisting and untwisting of a thread or wire, affords a measure for forces that are too small to be appreciated by any other means. In short, it is a miniature of the power. It is not a little remarkable, that the same instrument produced *different results* in the hands of the English, and of the French Philosopher, and an attempt has been made to reconcile the varying accounts, by the suggestion, that the degree of gravitation measured by the former, may have been effected by magnetism, and the latter supposes this not a property peculiar to certain bodies, but one that exists in all. Doubtless the supposed attraction of Mountains and of Mitchell's balls, and Colomb's balance, are all so many phenomena of atomic motion, and are in no respect mundane. But if they were, the very same effect would be produced by the mere rotation of the earth on the principle of necessary equilibrio; and therefore the argument drawn in favour of the existence of the superstitious phantom of Universal Gravitation gains nothing, even if the results were uniform.

LORD MONBODDO.

There is one part of this philosopher's conduct as a judge, that will not meet with general approbation.

A negro, called Joseph Knight, a native of Africa, having been brought to Jamaica in a slave ship, and there sold in the usual manner, had attended his master to Scotland, where it was suggested to him that he had ceased to be a slave. He accordingly brought his action in the court of session, and the principle that came before that court, was the investigation of the general question, whether a perpetual obligation of service to one master, should be sanctioned by the law of a free country. Mr. MacLaurin and Mr. Henry Dundas, were advocates for the negro, and a great majority of the lords of session decided for the client. But four of their number, among whom was Monboddo, declared for the master, and for slavery!

Dr. Johnson expresses himself as follows on this interesting subject, in a letter to Boswell, dated Jan. 24th, 1778: "You have ended the negro's cause much to my mind. Lord Auchinleck

and dear Lord Hailes were on the side of liberty."

INSURRECTION OF THE FIFTH MONARCHY FANATICS.

In this vile insurrection, says an author of the *Life of Blood*, were slain twenty-two of the King's men, and as many of the traytors, most of them in houses, and some others taken prisoners, were afterwards shot for refusing to tell their names. There were twenty taken, besides some few upon suspicion; the twenty were as follows, viz. Thomas Venner, the wine cooper, their captain; Roger Hodgkins, a button seller, in St. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Leonard Gowler, Jonas Allen, John Pym, William Orsingham, William Ashton, Giles Pritchard, a cow-keeper, Stephen Fall, John Smith, William Cocket, John Dod, John Eleston, Thomas Harris, John Gardener, Robert Bradley, Richard Marten, John Patshal, Robert Hopkins, and John Wells, five of whom had been formerly in a design against Oliver Cromwell.

These were all brought to their tryal together; the wounded men had chairs allow'd them, and their indictment was for high treason and murder.

Thomas Venner was first call'd, who, when he had held up his hand at his arraignment, being ask'd guilty or not guilty, began a wild phanatick discours about his conversation in New England, and concerning the Fifth Monarchy, and the testimony within him for above twenty years, with such like impertinent ramble. He confessed he had been in the late rising, but was not guilty of treason, intending not to levy war against the king; and then sally'd out into nonsensical pleas, as at first: but the court pressing him to plead directly to the indictment, he answered, Not Guilty, and put himself upon his country.

In like manner Hodgkins, after some rambling from the business in hand, and the court's threatening to record him mute, pleaded to the indictment; the rest of his fellows submitting, after some previous excursions in their frantic way. The witnesses being then sworn, two against every particular person, made it appear, that Venner, Tuffney, and Crag, the two last whereof been slain in the action, did several times persuade their congregation to take up arms for king Jesus, against the powers of the earth, which were his majesty, the duke of York, and the general; that they were to kill all that opposed them; that they had been praying and preaching, but not acting for

for God; that they arm'd themselves at their meeting-house in Coleman-street, with blunderbusses, muskets, &c. besides other particular evidence against each of them to matter of fact. The proof against Martin, Hopkins, and Wells, was not so full as against the others, and against Patshall there was but one witness, whereupon they were acquitted by the jury. The other sixteen being found guilty, and brought to the bar, were requir'd to shew cause why judgment should not be given against them, &c. The lord chief justice Foster charging Venner with the blood of his accomplices, by seducing and leading them, he answered, He did not. To which, the witnesses being produced again, he blasphemously quibbl'd, and said, It was not he, but Jesus, that lead them. Three of them confess'd their crime and error, and begged mercy. All the sixteen were condemn'd to be drawn, hang'd and quarter'd.

According to which sentence, on Saturday, January 1661-2, Venner and Hodgkins, both uncur'd of their wounds they had receiv'd in their rebellion, being guarded by two companies of the train'd bands, were drawn on a sledge from Newgate through Cheapside, over against their meeting-house in Swan-alley in Coleman-street, and there executed. Venner spoke little, and that in vindication of himself and his fact, and something of his opinion, being confident the time was at hand, when the other judgment would be; and reflect-

ing much upon the government. Hodgkins rav'd and curs'd by way of praying, calling down the vengeance from heaven upon the king, the judges and the city of London: nor would he give over, tho' forbid by the sheriff, 'till the hangman was hasten'd from his employment of quartering Venner, to turn him off. Thus they dy'd in the same mad religion they had liv'd. Their quarters were set upon the four gates of the city, by the late executed regicides, whose quarrel and revenge they had undertaken in this their fanatick attempt. Their heads were also set upon poles, by some of the others, on London Bridge.

On Monday the 21st of the same January, nine more of them were executed, all in one morning, at five several places, by the same executioner; two at the west end of St. Paul's, two at the Bull and Mouth, two at Beech lane, two at the Royal Exchange, and the last, Leonard Gowler, a notable fellow at Bishhops-gate. They all obstinately persisted in their villany, especially the last, who began with imprecations, like Hodgkins, and was silenced the same way, by the command of the sheriff. Only one young man, who was hang'd in Redcross-street, did repent of his sin, and the blood he had spilt; but yet dy'd in his opinion of Chilianism. When cut down, the sentence was not executed on them to the full; but only their heads cut off, and set upon London-bridge.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PEARL FISHERY at PANAMA.

(From the *French Journal des Voyages*, Aug. 1819.)

THE Isthmus of Panama (according to the editors) if in the possession of an enterprising people, would be a source of immense national prosperity. A canal should be formed that would unite the two seas, with a city at each extremity, and the commercial advantages would be incalculable.

At the bottom of the Bay of Panama, there is an archipelago of at least forty-three islands; between the Isles *Del Rey* and *Tobago*, the sea is perfectly smooth, and not far from the coast, lies a bank, pretty considerable, that contains the objects of the pearl oyster fishery.

The oysters here produce pearls that are larger, but inferior in point of regularity and beauty, to those of the Indian

ocean. Lima is the port to which these pearls are conveyed, and from thence, they are distributed through the provinces of Peru and Chili.

All such inhabitants of Panama and the neighbouring districts as possessing the competent means, keep in their employ, negroes that are in the habit of diving for pearls, on account of their masters. They are sent to the islands, where tents and boats are provided for their use. Eighteen or twenty of these unfortunate captives, that are expert swimmers, and constitutionally long-winded, are put under the orders of an inspector; and thus they proceed to sea, till they find an oyster bank, where the water is not deeper than ten, twelve, or fifteen fathoms. Having fixed on an eligible point, they cast anchor, and the negroes, throwing round their bodies, a cord fastened to their boats, and loaded with a little

little weight, to sink the sooner, plunge into the abyss. When at the bottom, they pluck the oysters, and placing one under the left arm, another in the left hand, a third under their right arm, a fourth in their right hand and another in the mouth, they ascend to take breath, and store their oysters in a small sack kept in their boats. Having reposed a little, they plunge again, and so continue their labours, either till they are fatigued, or have procured a sufficient number of oysters.

These diving negroes are obliged to furnish a daily supply of oysters to their masters. When a negro has fished up the number he deems sufficient, he opens his oysters, in presence of the inspector, and delivers to him the pearls, great or small, perfect or imperfect, to the stipulated number; the surplus belongs to the negro, who sells them commonly to his master.

Besides the labour and care requisite to detach the oysters from the bottom of the sea, where they often stick among rocks and stones, they have dangers to dread from the *tintoressas* or *taburones*, fish of a monstrous size that devour the divers, as well as from the *conuetas* or *mautas*, an enormous species of ray that gripe the divers so violently as to strangle them, or by falling on them, with all their weight, crush them at the bottom of the sea.

The diver frequently takes with him a sharp-pointed knife, wherewith to pierce these fish, and thus extricate himself. The negro inspector that remains in the boat, when the water is clear, will give warning, and often plunge in, to the help of the diver.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the negroes will sometimes come up with the loss of an arm or a leg, and sometimes they lose their lives, in these perilous encounters.

In the aggregate, this traffic in pearls, gives circulation to a capital, the profits of which may be rated at 250,000 piastres.

RURAL CULTURE in the United States.

The Sugar Cane is spreading rapidly in Georgia. Mr. T. Spalding has contributed very much to this, by his recommendations and example, influencing the practice of it, in marshy districts, and near the sea or the banks of rivers. Experience has proved that sugar is produced there with less expense, and a more certain product than cotton.

In Louisiana, all along the rivers Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, the

soil is found to be very favourable to the growth of the sugar cane, which possesses the additional advantage of neutralising the deleterious exhalations that arise from the marshes. On an acre of these lands, the planter will commonly collect, at least, ten quintals of sugar.

On the 30th of April last, the state of Louisiana, celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of its annexation to the union.

The province, in general, is rapidly improving, both in the abundance and goodness of its productions, and in the extension of its commerce. The city of New Orleans, which, in 1803, contained only 9000 inhabitants, can now reckon up 38,000.

Congress, on the 3d of March, 1817, had conceded to the French refugees, an extent of territory in the province of Alabama, that comprised 92,000 acres, at the rate of two dollars each, payable without interest, in the space of fourteen years. (In December, 1818, Alabama was constituted the twenty-second state of the Confederate Republic). As but a small number of the emigrants took advantage of the concession, Congress is now inviting foreigners and families that are well practised in husbandry, and in the cultivation of vegetables adapted to the soil and climate, to form establishments there. Every assemblage of one hundred families to receive, in perpetuity, the grant of a land or common, in freehold right.

The superficies of the whole territory of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Great Ocean, is estimated at 2,256,955 miles square, and the population at 11 millions. That part which lies to the east of the Mississippi, and comprehends the Floridas, may contain about 942,130 miles square. A calculation has been made, that if the whole territory of the United States were peopled in the same proportion that the state of Connecticut was in 1810, when the census was taken, it would contain 135,417,300 individuals; and that if it were as well peopled as Italy, the number of inhabitants would amount to 501,044,000.

The number of whites in the United States has increased in the following proportions: in 1790, there were 27 blacks to 100 whites; in 1800 the ratio was 20, and in 1810, only 19. The number of emigrants that arrived in the different States, in 1794, was about 10,000; in 1817, this number rose to 22,240, of whom 11,977 were British or Irish.

Irish. From the British possessions in America, there arrived the same year, 2901 individuals; also 4169 Germans and Hollanders, 1245 French, 58 Italians, 1569 from the West India islands, and 321 from various other countries.

JEWISH COLONY IN CHINA.

It has long been the opinion of some learned men, that after the dispersion of the Jews, some remnant of the twelve tribes that composed the kingdom of Israel, had retired into the province of Ho-Nan. This opinion may seem to gather strength, from the following passage in a recent publication, the Journey of Mr. Morrison to Peking.

“At one period of our journey through the interior of China, I entered into conversation with a Mahometan, who assured me, that at Kae-Fung-Roo, in the province of Ho-Nan, there lived certain families that went by the name of Jeaou-Kin-Keaou, or a sect that draws out all the nervous parts from the viands or flesh meat prepared for eating. They have a Le-Pae-Oze, or place of public worship, and they abstain from all labour, on the seventh day.”

The fact of the existence of certain families isolated in the bosom of the vast empire of China, observing ceremonies that appear analogous to those of the Jews, and which essentially differ from the whole of the Chinese theology, is an interesting document, and may well sanction the object of ulterior researches.

AFRICA.

Last year was commenced, at Sierra Leone, a periodical journal, under the title of *Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser*. It contains a number of details relative to the civilization and prosperity of the colony, and occasionally pieces of a literary character. In No. 13, appears a poetical *morceau*, of a religious and pathetic cast, imagined to be written by Alexander Selkirk, when a *solitaire* in the island of Juan Fernandez. The *Advertiser* describes the present state of the schools and forms of worship in the different districts. The total number of pupils is about two thousand; for, exclusive of the schools appropriated to the children, there are others, every evening, for workmen, artisans, apprentices, &c. that have been employed in their daily occupations; there are also a few Sunday-schools. The assiduity, aptitude, and progress made by the African natives, are well deserving of notice. A

portion of religious culture and knowledge forms a principal object in these schools of mutual instruction; they often resound with hymns chanted in praise of the Supreme Being. The citizens are divided into various Christian societies; but, in the language of the Journal, they are held together by the common bond of charity, and an entire harmony reigns among them. The church known by the name of St. Charles, is the first Christian parish church that has been built on the coast.

WEST INDIES.

M. Moreau de Jonnes, in a Memoir on the Population of the Antilles, endeavours to appreciate the causes, and the annual diminution or augmentation of the different classes that compose it. From official data, this author calculates the mortality at 4 in 100 among the white Creoles, and the free Creoles of colour, and at 3 only among the Creole black slaves; but the proportion is very different among the fresh comers. Of English soldiers, 21 die in 100, and 33 of French, which is here considered as the effect of a better regimen observed among the former. The blacks regimented in Africa by the English, and conveyed to the Antilles, only lose in the proportion of 31 for the 100, but the slaves imported by the trade, were wont to lose 17; which after all does not come near to the mortality amongst the Europeans.

The estimate of reproduction among the whites, is 3 for 100; and 4 for the free people of colour;—a consequence of the cohabitation of the whites with women of African origin; but among the slaves at Martinico, two children only are born to about 100 individuals. This class, therefore, must diminish in the ratio of 1 to 100. The diminution would be double at Grenada, according to Colquhoun's calculation.

A NEW RUDDER.

M. Dussueil, captain of a frigate in the French marine, has published a pamphlet on a new helm or rudder of his own invention. This writer mentions with high eulogiums, three particular rudders antecedent to his own. 1. That of the pilot Olivier, somewhat in the shape of what the wild natives of certain islands use with their pirogues or canoes. Its main defect is, that it is soon broken off in a rough sea. 2. That of Bassieres, captain of a French frigate. It is a species of triangular raft, fastened by ropes to the stern-post. The author

author invented and raised this rudder on board the *Impetueux*, in the squadron of Vice-Admiral Willaumez, as a substitute for one carried away by a tempest, and 3. That of Captain Pakenham, an officer in the British navy, the principal inconvenience of which is, that it sacrifices or foregoes the advantage of two pieces of masting (*mâture*) that are reckoned of no small consequence.

By an order of the marine and colonies, this invention has been submitted to experiment, before a commission of engineers and naval officers assembled at Brest, under the Count de Gourdon, Vice-Admiral. The trial was made on board the *Goelette La Colombe*.

All the three above mentioned kinds of rudder were examined, and the general result of the experiment announced that the invention of M. Dusseuil is much to be preferred to all others: that it is easy to make and put in its place, that it is infinitely more commodious for use, that it is of greater solidity, and of course, less liable to accidents, that the construction does not require materials adapted to the *mâture*, that it produces no incumbrance, and will completely supply the place of a rudder, &c.

The commission recommends this invention as equally fit for ships of war, and those in the service of the merchants.

AMBERGREASE.

Messrs. Pelletier and Caventou, in a recent *Journal de Pharmacie*, furnish some notices relative to the substance of ambergrease. Different chymists, who have investigated the subject of ambergrease, all agree that it is an isolated or particular fat substance, though they do not accurately discriminate its nature. Cartheuser compared it to a bitumen, Bergmann considered it as a vegetable production, Juih understood it to be a resin, Rose and Bucholz placed it between wax and resin, as a substance of an intermediate or compounded nature; and lastly, M. Bouillon La Grange, who has treated the subject most at length, compares ambergrease to the fat of dead bodies, so that he includes it among the productions called *adipocire*. As this last chymist has made a pretty full analysis of ambergrease, we have only to wish, say these authors, that he would compare it with the different fat substances that have been so accurately investigated by M. Chevreul. It would be

MONTHLY MAG. No. 340.

material to enquire whether it be stearine, cetine, cholesterine, or some substance different from all these. If this question could be resolved, it would throw some light on the origin of ambergrease.

A subsequent notice announces the fact of the two above mentioned writers having, by their own experiments, ascertained that ambergrease has no affinity to stearine, to elaine, or cetine, but on the contrary, that it is very nearly related to cholesterine, with which it may well be confounded. Nevertheless, there is an essential difference as to many of the properties, so that it must constitute a particular species, to be placed next the cholesterine, without being confounded with it. Messrs. P. and C. give it the name of *ambreine*. They go on to state, that with respect to the origin of ambergrease, all the numerous dissertations that have appeared on this head, have not completely cleared up the point. It however seems to be pretty nearly agreed, that ambergrease is produced by certain whales of the cachalot species. But from what organ and under what circumstances is it formed? Is it a natural excretion from the animal, when in health? Or is it the effect of some malady?

Swediawr considers ambergrease as the hardened excrements of the *physeter macrocephalus*; this notion he grounds on the fact of meeting with ambergrease in the intestines of the cachalot, and frequently on the surface of the sea water, sometimes indeed impregnated as it were, and wrapped round the liquid excrements of that animal. He adds that this induration of the excrements, is either the cause or effect of some malady, so that the animal then perishes, in a state of leanness and exhaustion. But if ambergrease be compared with the excremental matter in other animals, Swediawr's hypothesis, that it consists of hardened excrements, cannot be admitted.

On the other hand, there is a striking analogy between the composition of this substance, and that of human biliary calculi. Without advancing that ambergrease is the calculus itself, these gentlemen conceive it to be produced by the biliary matter which constitutes calculi, and moreover that the larger masses of ambergrease that are occasionally found, may be formed, by an agglomeration and combination of several calculi.

PROCEEDINGS

3 K

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT from the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS appointed to consider of so much of the CRIMINAL LAWS as relates to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Concluded from p. 344.)

MR. COLLINS and Mr. Crowther, considerable and very respectable traders in Westminster, gave evidence which the committee consider as of peculiar value. Mr. Collins has suffered both from larcenies and forgeries, and was restrained by the state of the penal law from bringing the offenders to justice, which he would otherwise have taken the pains to do. He thinks that the laws of God do not permit life to be taken away for mere offences against property; and that among his friends, many of whom are traders in London and Westminster, he does not know a single exception from concurrence in such sentiments. Mr. Crowther stated, that no porter had left their establishment for twenty years for any other cause than theft; that a prosecution had taken place in one instance, and terminated in conviction and condemnation. "The pain and anxiety," he adds, "occasioned by that event, until we obtained for him the Royal mercy, none can describe but ourselves; which made us resolve never to prosecute again for a similar offence." The general opinion of the traders in London and Westminster is the same with his own. He declared, that if he received a forged bank note, he should be prevented from prosecution by the punishment of death, and that if the punishment were less than death, he should undoubtedly consider it as his absolute duty to bring the offender to justice. He believes that nine tradesmen out of ten agree with him.

Mr. Stephen Curtis, a leather factor in London, stated several cases of forgery, fraudulent bankruptcy, and larceny, where the persons injured declined to prosecute, from apprehensions that the offenders might suffer death; this is the general opinion of the traders of London, though, in the opinion of this witness, scarcely a shopkeeper from Cornhill to Charing-cross who does not suffer from shop-lifting.

Mr. Jacob, who has lately travelled through England on business, and Mr. Jennings, for some time shopkeeper

near Bridgewater, gave some evidence tending to show that the general sentiments of traders in the country were, on capital punishments, the same which the committee had such ample reason to consider as the prevalent opinion of the same valuable class of persons in the metropolis. Mr. Jennings observed, that these opinions prevailed among farmers as well as shopkeepers, and that the capital punishment prevented prosecutions for horse, cattle, and sheep stealing, as well as from privately stealing in shops and dwelling-houses, and in constructive burglaries.

Mr. Joseph Harmer, who has practised for twenty years as a solicitor at the Old Bailey, gave a testimony which the committee cannot but recommend to the most serious consideration of the house. He informed the committee, that he knew many instances of persons injured by larcenies and forgeries, declining to prosecute on account of the punishment; that the same consideration strongly disinclines many persons to serve as jurors at the Old Bailey, and induces them to bribe the summoning officer not to summon them; and that he has seen juries influenced, as he believes, by the severity of the punishment in numerous capital cases, but especially in forgeries, give verdicts of acquittal where the proofs of the prisoner's guilt were perfectly clear. Old professed thieves, aware of the compassionate feelings of juries, are, he says, desirous of being prosecuted on capital indictments rather than otherwise.

In addition to the general evidence above stated, to notorious facts, and to obvious conclusions of reason, the committee have to state the testimony of some witnesses of peculiar weight, on forgery. Mr. John Smith, a member of the house, and banker in London, stated; that he knew instances where prosecutions for private forgeries were relinquished on account of the punishment, and had no doubt that if the punishment was less, prosecutions would have taken place.

Mr. Barnett, also a member of the house, and a banker in London, is of opinion, that capital punishment goes extremely to discourage prosecutions in forgery; he knows many instances of this; scarcely a year passed without something of the kind; he is of opinion

nion that the majority of private forgeries pass unpunished, on account of the severity of the punishment. The punishment of death tends, in his opinion, to prevent prosecution, and to increase the crime.

Mr. J. F. Forster, a Russia merchant, and Mr. E. Forster, a banker in London, gave some remarkable examples of the repugnance to prosecute in forgery. In one, by the connivance of the prosecutor, a person who was introduced to the magistrate as a friend of the prisoner's, desired to see the forged cheque, snatched it away, and threw it into the fire;—a mode of avoiding prosecution which, from other parts of the evidence, does not seem to be uncommon. In another, a forgery to the large amount of 1500*l.*, where the forger and the utterer were both in custody, the prosecution was relinquished merely because the offence was capital.

Mr. Fry, a banker in London, mentioned four cases of prosecution for forgery which were prevented by the capital punishment, in one of which the party injured swallowed the forged note, that he might not be compelled to prosecute. Mr. Fry explicitly stated, what is indeed implied in the evidence of the preceding witnesses, that as a banker, he should consider his property as much more secure if the punishment of forgery were mitigated to such a degree that the law against that offence would be generally enforced; in nine cases out of ten of forgery which he has known, there has been an indisposition to prosecute.

Dr. Lushington declared that he knew, that in the minds of many persons there is a strong indisposition to prosecute, on account of the severity of the punishment; and that he had heard from the mouths of prosecutors themselves, who have prosecuted for capital offences, where there was a danger of the person's being executed, the greatest regret that they had so done; and many times they have expressed a wish that they had been able to have foreseen the consequences, they would never have resorted to the laws.

Mr. Charles Attwood, a manufac-

turer of window glass at Newcastle, and a seller of window glass in London, had observed a very considerable indisposition to prosecute in capital cases among the traders of London generally; and conceives that this reluctance would abate, if the capital punishment were mitigated to something less than death.

Mr. Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, a broker to the bank, and to merchants, whose experience in the transactions of bankers is very extensive, entertains no doubt that the punishment of death has a tendency generally to prevent prosecution, and thinks that evidence to that effect might be discovered in hundreds of instances.

Mr. Daniel Gurney, a banker in the county of Norfolk, declared his own reluctance, and had observed a similar reluctance among many bankers and traders in the country, to prosecute in cases of forgery, in consequence of the severity of the law. The dread of being instrumental in inflicting death had, with himself, and to his knowledge with others, operated as a protection to the criminal.

There are several points on which the committee are desirous of offering some observation to the house: two of these are of great importance: the first relates to the best means of enabling judges to pronounce sentence of death only in those cases where they think it probable that death will be inflicted; the second, whether the establishment of unexpensive and accessible jurisdictions, for the trial of small offences, with the help of juries, but with simple forms of proceeding and corrective punishments, might be a means of checking the first steps towards criminality. These and other parts of this great subject, the committee hope that the house will allow them to consider, by permitting them, in the next session, to resume, and, if possible, to complete their inquiries.

Sir James Mackintosh has, in the present session, moved to bring in bills in conformity to the principles of this report—may he succeed in his meritorious endeavours!

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. WILLIAM BUNDY, of Camden Town, Middlesex, for an Invention of certain Machinery for breaking and preparing Flax and Hemp. Oct. 1819.

THE Breaking Machine is more simple in its construction than any of the former machines which Mr. Bundy, possessing very considerable ingenuity, has

has invented for the purpose of breaking and dressing flax and hemp. He now proposes to construct a frame, carrying three fluted or indented rollers, formed as the frustums of cones, about seven inches long, in the working part, three inches and a half in diameter at the largest end, and two inches at the smaller end; of course not confining himself strictly to these precise dimensions.

Two of the rollers are placed in proper carriages at the bottom, and the third above, lying upon, but not in immediate contact with, the two lower ones: they all revolve upon axles; the lower two supported by the frame, and the upper one by a carriage connected to a lever, by which this roller is to be raised or lowered at pleasure.

There are, however, springs applied to keep the upper roller raised about two inches above the lower ones, in order that there may be an opening for the purpose of introducing the raw flax between them, which is to be taken in the hand, and when placed upon the lower rollers, and distributed equally, the foot of the operator presses upon the treadle connected to the lever and carriage of the upper roller, by which means the upper roller is pressed down upon the flax. The hand of the operator then draws the flax out from between the rollers, by the indentations and pressure of which the woody parts of the flax are broken.

Upon removing the foot from the treadle, the lever rises, and the spring mentioned above, forces up the upper roller, for the purpose of again introducing the flax between the rollers, which, when distributed, is again pressed upon by the upper roller, forced down by means of the lever and treadle, and the flax drawn out as before.

This operation is continued until all the boon or woody parts of the flax become entirely broken, and separated from the fibre, observing that the first breaking of the flax should be performed at the larger end of the rollers, and the finishing at the smaller end; the flutes or grooves becoming finer, as they approach toward the smaller end of the frustum.

To THOMAS BROCKSOPP, of Fore-street, Cripplegate, for the application of certain Machinery to the purpose of breaking or crushing of Sugar. Aug. 1819.

This invention consists in applying a small mill, to break the lumps of raw

sugar, upon taking it out of the hog-head, and is intended to supersede the necessity of pounding them with a mallet or hammer, as commonly practised by the retail grocer. The apparatus is simply a pair of rollers, between which the sugar passes from a hopper above, and falls into a box below: the rollers are made to revolve against each other by means of a cog-wheel and pinion upon their respective axles worked by a handle; and as the cog-wheel and pinion cause the rollers to turn with different degrees of velocity, they will necessarily rub against each other, which will more effectually reduce the sugar to powder. There is a scraper placed under the rollers to prevent the sugar from adhering, and the motion is regulated by the application of a fly-wheel.—*London Journal*.

To WILLIAM BAILEY, of High Holborn, London, for an Invention of certain Improvements in the Construction of Sashes, Sky-Lights, and Frames, generally used for the admission of Light and the exclusion of Rain and Snow; also for making Roofs or Coverings for Houses and various other Buildings.—Jan. 1819.

Mr. B. proposes the use of iron bars which after rendering them red hot, he passes through grooved rollers, so as to produce rebates on the side intended to receive the glass, and any other form of moulding upon the reverse of the sash frame; the bars are then cut into convenient lengths, and fitted together, so as to form the frame of any desired dimensions. After this the glass is to be attached by putty, paint, or the common modes of cement to the sash frame. For such windows as are of a curved form, particularly those in the Gothic style, this invention may be made peculiarly applicable by bending the bars (after they are rolled into the mouldings as above) to any desired or fanciful form, and so producing, at a comparatively small expense, substantial sash frames of (by any other means) the most difficult construction.

In the erection of hot-houses, green-houses, and all kinds of conservatories, the patentee considers this invention particularly desirable, as it combines strength, lightness, economy, and durability. For the purpose of roofs it is recommended, after fixing the frame of moulded bars as above manufactured, to take sheets of iron, tin, copper, or other suitable metal larger than the spaces between the bars, and, after turning

turning up the edges square on each side, to cover and enclose them in a grooved slip: the whole to be firmly attached together by means of rivets, screws, pins, or the like. It is obvious also, that any other metal may be wrought as above; but the patentee most particularly recommends iron from its cheapness: he, however, embraces every other material capable of being moulded and bent by his proposed process.—*London Journal*.

To MR. TEW COWPER, of Biston, by Weedon, for an Invention of certain Improvements on, and in addition to, Machinery or Ploughs for the purpose of under-draining Land.—May, 1818.

The first part of this invention consists of a coulter, with a mole-iron or borer at its bottom, to be lowered into the ground and drawn along, preceded by a circular cutter to relieve its way, and followed by a roller to close the channel made by the cutter and coulter, leaving the channel thus formed by the mole-iron entire at any desired depth below the surface of the ground: which depth is regulated by vertical screws raising or lowering the said cutter and mole-iron in its carriage, assisted, of course, by small wheels or rollers as commonly applied to plough-carriages.

The second part of the invention consists of a standard with a capstan turning horizontally, upon which a chain coils that is to be attached to the plough. This standard is secured by means of an anchor, from shifting its ground, while the capstan bar is carried round by one or more horses as in a mill, or by manual labour; and the draft-chain, as expressed above, winding round the capstan, draws the plough-carriage to which it is attached, with cutter and mole-iron, forward. When this last contrivance is not used, the plough is to be drawn forward by horses as in the common process of ploughing. This invention as applied to hollow or under-draining; viz. the mole-iron with its carriage, and the capstan with its carriage and anchor as a fulcrum, is considered by the patentee to be entirely new, and of which he claims the original invention.

To MR. H. P. FULLER, of Piccadilly, for an improved Method of producing or procuring Sulphate of Soda, (Glauber's Salts,) Soda, Subcarbonate of Soda, and Muriatic Acid.—Sept. 1819.

The patentee proposes a solution of muriate of soda, (prepared either by

dissolving in hot or cold water; or by evaporating sea water; and which solution may contain any quantity of muriate of soda, that is or may be soluble in water :) to be mixed with a solution of sulphate of iron, in such quantity that there shall be forty-seven parts and a quarter, or thereabouts, of the sulphate of iron, to twenty parts, or thereabouts, of the muriate of soda. These materials so combined, are to be submitted to heat, so as to evaporate nearly the whole of the water; the remaining mass or quantity is then to be exposed to a full red heat in a retort of cast iron, or of any other material which is capable of bearing the fire, (the particular form or size of the retorts, it is not necessary to describe, as that is not of importance for the performance of the process,) for the purpose of distilling over the muriatic acid, which will be separated by the heat from the aforesaid mass or residue left from the above mentioned solutions of muriate of soda and sulphate of iron; but which solutions, after they have been mixed as above directed, will be found to be changed into solutions of muriate of iron, and sulphate of soda. The muriatic acid is to be received into a condensing receiver, containing any quantity of water: and when the whole of the acid, or nearly so, has been drawn over, the residue, which will be found to contain sulphate of soda, and oxyd of iron, partly or almost entirely, in a nicaeous form, or with some trifling quantity of muriate of soda, muriate of iron, and sulphate of iron, must be dissolved either in hot or cold water, and filtered to separate the oxyd of iron. The mode or modes of dissolving the mass, and filtering the solution, it is not necessary to explain, as any particular mode is unimportant, and the manner of doing it will occur to every one acquainted with such operations. The solution of sulphate of soda is now to be mixed with a solution of caustic, or pure barytes, and then dissolving it in water, in such quantities, that there shall be to every twenty parts of muriate of soda, or thereabouts, used in the first part of the process, twenty-seven parts or thereabouts, of pure or caustic barytes: the produce of this will be pure or nearly pure soda and sulphate of barytes. The soda is then to be separated from the sulphate of barytes by filtration or any other method which may be deemed eligible.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

WE should compromise the interests of truth, and the cause of free inquiry, if we forbore, from minor considerations of policy, to call the serious attention of our readers to the success which, for many months, has attended the arts, manœuvres, and growing boldness of the enemies of liberal opinions. To put down the spirit of free discussion, to render prejudices triumphant, and to accommodate the minds of men to a yoke of social slavery, are the unceasing endeavours of an interested party, who make even no secret of their designs! It therefore behoves men of more generous souls, who constitute the great majority of the nation, not to become the dupes of this active minority, but to resist their machinations by every means in their power. The press, the strong hold of liberty, has been the chief object of their attacks; and they have had recourse to open assault through the law, and to sap and mine, by means of their influence among the unsuspecting members of book-societies, subscription-rooms, &c. &c. Hence every newspaper, journal, and work, is systematically excluded, which ventures to advocate truth; and none are admitted but those which become the panders of vulgar prejudices, or the flatterers of power. Many provincial papers frequently record facts of exclusions and preferences of this kind, ridiculous enough, but not less mischievous and wicked, because absurd. Book-societies and literary institutions, which originate in a love of knowledge and free enquiry, are nevertheless, from their constitution, liable to be thus abused; but it behoves the sound part of all such bodies to resist attempts to render their subscriptions subservient to the interests of a corrupt press, and the means of giving patronage and currency to doctrines which every upright Englishman ought to abhor. In some places the Subscribers have rallied and overcome attempts to degrade their institution; in others, divisions of stock have taken place, and one society has become two; while frequently members have formed new and subordinate associations, in which books of liberal principles have been specially circulated. We are sorry that any of

these measures should, on any occasion, be rendered necessary; but when intolerance obtains an undue ascendancy, it behoves the friends of free enquiry to adopt every alternative within their power. We have done much towards the extension and organization of book-societies, and have been the means, within the last twenty years, of organizing hundreds of them. Our object was, in the first place, to draw together sufficient capitals for the encouragement of the literature of the age; and in the next, to raise men's minds to the level of contemporary knowledge, by bringing before them the best contemporary publications. But our purpose would be defeated if those capitals were exclusively applied to the patronage of works of prostituted principles; and if the knowledge circulated were such as favoured only the domination of errors and prejudices. Due allowance ought to be made for temperament, and in difficult times the same circumstances may beget in different men various degrees of fear; but in rallying round **THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION**, let us not lose sight of its free principles, and of the abuses of knavery; nor, in our just zeal in support of **THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION**, let us not substitute, for its sublime and useful truths, any dogmas of mere priestcraft, which would place true religion at issue with reason and philosophy.

We congratulate the public on the application of a simple mechanical apparatus to impel boats, instead of oars. It consists of the machinery of steam-vessels, but the moving power is the hand applied to a windlass. Boats were first used on this principle with success on Whit-Monday, between London and Greenwich. The labour is much less than that of oars, and the impulse of the boat through the water much increased in swiftness.

The Prophecy of Dante, a Poem, by **LORD BYRON**, is printing.

In a few days will be published. Rhymes on the Road, by a Travelling Member of the Poco-Curante Society, extracted from his Journal. By **THOMAS BROWN**, the Younger, author of the "Fudge Family," &c.

A Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples,

Temples, Tombs, and Excavations, in Egypt and Nubia; and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in search of the ancient Berenice, and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, is announced by G. BELZONI, accompanied by Plates, Plans, Views, &c. of the newly discovered places.

Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai; consisting of, 1. A Journey from Aleppo to Damascus. 2. A Tour in the District of Mount Libanus and Antilibanus. 3. A Tour in the Hauran. 4. A second Tour in the Hauran. 5. A Journey from Damascus, through Arabia-Petræa and the Desert El Ty, to Cairo. 6. A Tour in the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, will speedily be published, by the late JOHN LEWIS BURCKHARDT.

Shortly will be published, a Series of Engravings from Drawings made upon the spot, by JOHN DENNIS, Esq., in Savoy, Switzerland, and on the Rhine. They will be accompanied with descriptive letter-press.

There is nearly ready for publication, in one quarto volume, A general History of the House of GUELPH, from the earliest period in which the name appears upon record to the Accession of George the First to the Throne. It has been compiled from authentic and official documents preserved in the Archives, and in the Royal Libraries of Hanover and Brunswick, and to which access has been procured. The whole of the documents have been arranged by Dr. HALLIDAY, Domestic Physician to the Duke of Clarence.

Mr. JOHN LUCCOCK is preparing for publication, Notes on Rio de Janeiro, and the southern parts of Brazil, taken during a residence of ten years in various parts of that country; describing its agriculture, commerce, and mines, with anecdotes illustrative of the character, manners, and customs of the inhabitants.

Early in June will be published, illustrated by numerous engravings, Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania, by the Rev. T. S. HUGHES, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

The Exhibition of the present year is devoid of its usual attractions. There is nothing worth naming in History, and even a single picture by WILKIE, on the stale subject of Reading a Will, is disgraced by an affectation which confers attention on children and dogs. Some daubs by the Professor would scare the clowns in a country village,

for which alone they seem destined. There are some good portraits by Lawrence, Phillips, &c.; and a sea-scape, in a masterly, and perhaps unequalled style, by Arnold; while a few busts by Chantrey, raise the character of the room appropriated to sculptures.

An Account of a Tour in Normandy, undertaken chiefly for the purpose of investigating the architectural Antiquities of the Duchy, with observations on the country and its inhabitants; in a series of letters to the Rev. J. LANGTON, A.M. of Chesterfield, in Suffolk, by DAWSON TURNER, Esq. F.R.S., &c., is nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. royal Svo., illustrated with numerous engravings.

Italy and its Inhabitants, in the years 1816 and 1817, with a view of the manners, customs, theatres, literature, and the fine arts, with some notice of its various dialects, by JAMES A. GALIFFE, of Geneva, will soon be published in London.

A translation from the original Chinese of the Narrative of a Chinese Embassy from the Emperor of China, Kang Hy, to the Khan of Tourgouth Tartars, seated on the Banks of the Volga, in the years 1712, 13, and 14, by the Chinese Ambassador, and published by the Emperor's authority, at Pekin, by Sir GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart. LL.D. F.R.S., accompanied by an appendix of miscellaneous translations from the same language.

A work on Medical Jurisprudence is in a state of preparation, by Dr. J. GORDON SMITH, lecturer on that subject. It will be ready for publication in the ensuing autumn, and is particularly intended for the use of counsel in the examination of medical witnesses in questions requiring their evidence.

Principles of Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical, are preparing, by the Rev. LANT CARPENTER, LL.D.

Mr. KEATES, the author of Endymion, will publish a new volume of Poems early in June.

A new edition of Mr. HENRY NEELE'S Poems is printing.

Practical Observations on the Symptoms, Discrimination, and Treatment of some of the most common Diseases of the lower intestines and anus, by JOHN HOWSHIP, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c.; author of Practical Observations in Surgery and Morbid Anatomy.

Mr. MURRAY'S Historical Account of

of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, which has been for some time announced, will make its appearance in the course of June next. Besides the best works of known and standard travellers, the author has introduced a considerable number, which, as they exist only in the less known European languages, or in the MSS. of our public libraries, may probably be new to the English reader. Among these may be mentioned, Clavijo's Embassy to Timur in 1404—Andrada's Passages of the Himmaleh, in 1624—Don Garcia de Sylva's Embassy to the Court of Shah Abbas, in 1618—Sir Thomas Grantham's Voyage in the Indian Seas, in 1683-4—Proceedings of the Portuguese Missionaries in India and Japan, (from the great works of Gusman, Nieremberg, the *Oriente Conquistado*, &c.)—MS. Report to the Senate of Venice, on various countries of the East; and Narratives relative to Asiatic Russia, from the German collections of Pallas and Muller.

Mr. S. ROGERS, of Risca, announces an Elementary Treatise on Iron-making, with hints for its improvement; wherein the feasibility of making good iron from all kinds of ores, and with every species of fuel, is elucidated upon scientific principles.

Dr. PARIS is preparing a Biographical Memoir of the late Arthur Young, esq. in which he will be assisted by original documents, presented to him with that view.

The Rev. WM. TOOKE has in the press, Lucian of Samosata, from the Greek, with the comments and illustrations of Wieland and others, in two quarto volumes.

The Rev. I. R. FISHLAKE, fellow of Wad. Coll. Oxford, is preparing a Greek and English Lexicon, founded on the Greek and German Dictionary of Schneider.

Mr. WM. ROBINSON, author of the History of Tottenham, is engaged on the History of the Parish of Stoke Newington, from the earliest period of our annals.

HENRY O'NEIL MONTGOMERY RITCHIE, esq. has in the press, M'Julian's Daughter, a poem in five cantos, with elucidative notes.

A selection from the poetical remains of the late PETER CORCORAN, of Gray's Inn, Student at Law, with a brief Memoir of his life, is printing, under the title of THE FANCY.

Mr. BARRY CORNWALL has in the press, in one vol. 8vo. a New Poem in three parts, called Marcian Colonna; with Dramatic Sketches, and other Poems.

Preparing for speedy publication, Aristarchus Anti-Blomfieldianus; or, a Reply to the Notice of the New Greek Thesaurus, inserted in the 44th number of the Quarterly Review, by E. H. BARKER, O.T.N.

The commercial world will learn with satisfaction that a plan has been commenced, under the auspices of the British Government, for determining the relative contents of the *weights and measures* of all trading countries. This important object is to be accomplished by procuring from abroad correct copies of Foreign standards, and comparing them with those of England at his Majesty's Mint. Such a comparison, which could be effected only at a moment of universal peace, has never been attempted on a plan sufficiently general or systematic: and hence the errors and contradictions which abound in tables of Foreign weights and measures, even in works of the highest authority. In order, therefore, to remedy an inconvenience so perplexing in commerce, Lord Castlereagh has, by the recommendation of the Board of Trade, issued a circular, dated March 16, 1818, directing all the British Consuls abroad to send home copies of the principal standards used within their respective consulates, verified by the proper authorities, and accompanied by explanatory papers and other documents relative to the subject. Most of his Lordship's orders have been already executed in a very full and satisfactory manner. The dispatches and packages transmitted on the occasion are deposited at the Royal Mint, where the standards are to be forthwith compared. The comparisons are to be made by Robert Bingley, Esq. the King's Assay Master of the Mint, and the calculations by Dr. Kelly, of Finsbury-square, who originally submitted the plan to Government; and who will publish the results of those comparisons and calculations, as soon as they are completed, in the second edition of his "Universal Cambist."

The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, conducted by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. &c. &c. vol. 14. part I. will be ready in a few days.

The second part of Mr. COTMAN'S Antiquities

Antiquities of Normandy, will appear on the 1st of July.

Sacred Leisure, a collection of Poems, by the Rev. FRAS. HODGSON, A.M. are in the press.

Mr. JAMES SAVAGE, is preparing for the press, a new edition of the late Dr. Toulmin's History of Taunton, to be published in one volume, octavo. This edition will contain all the additions which the Rev. author had collected previously to his death, and the history will be brought down to the present time by Mr. Savage.

Dr. A. P. WILSON PHILIP, has in the press, a new edition of his Treatise on Symptomatic Fevers, which, with the new edition of his Treatise on Simple and Eruptive Fevers just published, will comprehend all fevers, and all diseases attended with fever.

A second edition is nearly ready for publication, of Dialogues and Letters illustrative of the purity and consistency of the Doctrine of the Established Church; with an enlarged appendix, containing remarks on those laws that more immediately affect religion and morality. The author, we understand, is Mr. CARPENTER, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford.

In the press, and speedily will be published, T. and G. Underwood's improved Catalogue of Books, in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, Materia-Medica, Veterinary Art, &c.

A third edition of the Poems of John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant, will be published in a few days.

Mr. HUNT, as a means of relieving himself from the tedium of imprisonment, announces the History of his Life, which for the purpose of obtaining an increased number of readers, he intends to publish in cheap monthly parts.

A series of new Latin Exercises, by Mr. N. HOWARD, are in the press.

FRANCE.

A new mode of facilitating the study of botany has lately been invented by Mr. LEFEBVRE, consisting of a pack of cards containing the elements of the science. He places all the flowers in the world in four classes:—Polypetales, Monopetales, Perigones, and compound flowers. These supply the place of the four suits, diamonds, clubs, spades, and hearts. The other divisions are likewise the same as at cards, viz. twelve MONTHLY MAG. No. 340.

matadors or figures; and the plain cards from ace to ten. The latter are expressed by the stamina of the flowers; and Linnæus's twelve last classes supply the place of king, queen, and knave, on each of the four principal divisions. These cards are called, "*Boston de Flore.*"

The Prefecture of Police, as authorised by the secretary-general on the part of the French minister of state, issued strict orders, dated October 3, 1819, that all the privileges, whether temporary or unlimited, formerly attached to the *Charlatans* (irregular medical practitioners) be annulled. The vendors of secret medicines, who affected to be ignorant of the legislative decree enacted on this subject, August 18, 1810, and continued their former traffic, for themselves and their heirs, have received notices to discontinue their preparations, and a great number of *Charlatans* have been accordingly put down; among other instances, the *Sieur de Belloste* had obtained in 1781 (in the anti-chamber of the prince or minister, like many others) a privilege for the composition and sale, during thirty years, of the pills bearing the name of Belloste; but though the thirty years were elapsed, this individual still continued to vend his pills, but in common with many others, he has had an order inhibiting the preparation, the publishing for sale, or filling any shop or warehouse with them.

M. Dufour, of St. Sever, in the department of the Landes, intends making an excursion into such districts of the Pyrenees, as have not yet been explored by botanists, and to augment the French Flora with an accession of non-descript plants. The minister of the interior has engaged to defray the charges of the undertaking.

Two young naturalists, the Messrs. Godefroy, selected by the professors of the *Jardin du Roi*, are to set out on a voyage to the Philippine Islands, which have never been visited by French botanists. The youngest of the brothers has been a student of medicine, &c. in the faculty of Rennes. The purchase of instruments, and all other expences, are by the French government.

A voyage to Lapland and the seas beyond, is preparing by the French government. It will embrace the interests of the sciences and arts, will proceed beyond the North Cape, into the

Frozen Ocean, and is expected to terminate, about the end of September, 1820. This mission is confided by the minister of interior, to M. de la Morinière, inspector of the Fisheries.

M. the Count de Romanzow is projecting, at his own charges, two new expeditions, one of which is to set out from Tehouktches, so as to pass over the solid ice, from Asia to America, to the north of Behring's Strait, at the point where Cook and Kotzebue were stopped. The other is intended to ascend one of the rivers which disembogue on the western coast, in Russian America, in order to penetrate into the unknown tracts that lie between Icy Cape and the River Mackenzie.

About the end of last July, M. de Gimbernat, a Spanish gentleman, taking occasion from some interruptions, was enabled to explore the crater of Vesuvius. No sooner had a lava just vomited by the volcano cooled, than the traveller, who is one of the Spanish literati in physics, &c. proceeded upon it, till he came near a new pit or orifice just opened, with a tremendous noise and explosion. The bottom seemed to be agitated with a hurricane, a great number of small peaks or conical elevations were formed within the new aperture. From it issued torrents of sulphureous vapours, and also masses of lava, so that M. de Gimbernat was not able long to maintain his dangerous position. The thick soles of his shoes were entirely burnt through, by the first layer of lava, which retained thirty-five degrees of heat.

Doctor Della Cella had lately an opportunity of traversing, in Africa, the regions of the Pentapolis, Cyrenaic, and other countries almost inaccessible to isolated travellers or small parties, by joining himself to a little army of the Pacha of Tripoli. His narrative, in the form of letters, together with a collection of plants gathered in his travels, have been forwarded to Dr. Viviant, professor of natural history and botany, in the University of Genoa, who has charge of the publication. The work will shortly appear at Genoa, with three plates descriptive of the geography, antiquities and other interesting objects of Africa.

Don Philippe Banza, captain and director of the Hydrographical Depot of Madrid, is now publishing the third volume of an excellent collection of Astronomical Memoirs begun in 1809,

by the late Don Joseph Espinosa. The title imports that it is intended for Spanish vessels navigating in distant seas, and it appears that the work is to be continued.

A society has been lately formed at New York, for the purpose of cultivating German literature. It is designated as the Teutonic Lyceum, and the members have already secured a capital collection of the best works in German, as the substratum of a library, which will be constantly augmented with the newest and most valuable productions. At the head of this society is the Pastor Schaëffer, and they have among their corresponding members, some of the first literary names in Europe.

During the last two years, geographical labours have been prosecuted, under the munificent auspices of the King of Denmark, for the measurement of degrees from Skagen to the tower of the church of St. Michael, at Strasbourg, and which are intended to connect similar measurements ordered by the governments of Hanover and Bavaria. In these operations, use is made of an instrument, unique in its kind, which was ordered in London, and which Messrs. Schumacher, professor of astronomy, and M. Stapsoldt of Hanover, came over on purpose to take charge of. On the completion of these labours, the instrument will be conveyed to the Mediterranean, to be employed in similar undertakings. His Danish majesty has also ordered the publication of a Nautical Almanac that will contain the distances of the planets from the moon. A calculator has been appointed expressly *ad hoc*, to act under the directions of M. Schumacher. The first almanac will appear about Midsummer, and will be for 1822. It will contribute materially to the security, &c. of navigation.

Count Napione, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, in a Dissertation on the Country of Christopher Columbus, published in the Memoirs of the Academy, is stated in the foreign Journals to have completely ascertained, that Columbus was a native of Cuccaro, in the Montserrat.

DENMARK.

M. the Professor Rask, of Copenhagen, author of a Memoir on the origin of the Northern Languages, recently crowned by the Academy of Copenhagen, is at this time traversing Asiatic Russia, to make enquiries respecting the

the languages of its various inhabitants, and their connection with the Slavonian and German. He intends afterwards to proceed by Mount Caucasus and Persia, into India, beyond the Ganges. The term of his travelling tour to be three years.

GERMANY.

A Geographical Society has been established at Vienna, the object of which is to facilitate the execution of different labours projected in the interior of the Austrian monarchy, and to concentrate various means of information relating to geography and statistics. M. the Baron de Schwitzen, counsellor of state, has been occupied in the formation of this Board, which is placed under the immediate direction of the Council of State.

ITALY.

M. the BARON DE ZACH, in his periodical Journal, at Genoa, remarks on the cataract of Riukan-Fossen, previously known, but only lately made public and described, that it is inferior to a waterfall in the Pyrenees, at a place known by the name of *Le Cirque de Marboré*, which, from the measurements of Messrs. Vidal and Reboul, is of 1,256 feet; whereas the Norwegian cataract does not exceed 800 feet.

SWITZERLAND.

In the month of August, 1819, M. the curate of Gressoney, with a few others, scaled the ascent of Mount Rosa, having previously supplied themselves with instruments proper for making observations. The height of its summit was determined at 2,320 toises above the level of the sea. The great platform of Mount Rosa forms an immense glacier, and the party have given it the name of the sea of ice. It is crested with a number of needles or sharp-pointed peaks, the chief of which are to the number of twenty. The one which these travellers ascended, was not the most elevated, and they were not a little surprised to discover other mountains of an extraordinary height rising above this elevation.

It will follow from the trigonometrical observations made on the spot, to ascertain, by approximation, the height of the surrounding eminences, that their elevation must exceed that of Mount Blanc; so that the result of fresh discoveries will probably transfer to Mount Rosa, the title of being the loftiest on the European continent, which has hitherto been exclusively assigned to Mount Blanc.

CHINA.

M. Perrocheau, bishop of Maxula, arrived at Macao, on the 8th of March last, with the intention of proceeding into China. After some previous study of the Chinese language, he embarked on the 7th of April, with M. Thomassin, for Upper Cochin China, whence he was to repair to Tonquin, and there wait for conductors that would introduce him into the country of China. M. Thomassin was to remain in Cochin China.

A letter from a Catholic Missionary, at Macao, dated April 1, 1819, affords some details relative to the persecution of the Christians in China. Every European priest that is discovered is instantly seized and put to death; Chinese Christian priests undergo the same fate. Christians of the laity, unless they will apostatize, are first dreadfully tortured, and then banished into Tartary. This year, 1819, in the prisons of one province alone, Sutcuen, two hundred Christians were expecting the orders for their exile. A Chinese priest had just been strangled, and two others were also under sentence of death. Throughout the whole empire, there are but ten missionaries, five of whom, at Pekin, have no communication with the inhabitants unless it be secret. The emperor has moreover declared that he will no longer tolerate either painters or watch-makers, or even mathematicians. The bishop of Pekin has in vain attempted to introduce himself, under this title, into his diocese. The only way left to the missionaries to penetrate into the country, is by gaining the messengers or couriers that pass from Mocao to Pekin, but if discovered, both the missionary and the courier suffer death on the spot.

AFRICA.

There is now in Senegal, and along a great part of the coast of Africa, a species of *carabus*, which the negroes can reduce to a composition that has all the qualities of soap. M. Geoffroy de Ville-neuve, has lately transmitted a quantity of this to Paris, with the following note appended: "Being in the village of Postudal, a few leagues from Senegal, employed in collecting insects, and inviting the negroes to procure me supplies, one of them presented me with a pot containing many thousands of a small insect of the carab genus. They were ready dried, and the number shewed that they had been collected for some particular purpose. On enquiry I learnt

I learnt that this insect entered into the composition of the soap used in the country; the same negro also shewed me a ball of this soap, which was of a blackish colour, but had all the proper- of our common soap, and I learned, in the sequel, that these insects are converted to the same purpose, all along the coast of Senegal. This carab is black, but the edges or borders of the corselet, and also the elytres are of a reddish colour; the feet and the antennæ of a pale colour."

UNITED STATES.

The soil of the lands on the Missouri, and in the territory of Alabama, is very highly spoken of in the American Journals. The population on the Arkhan- sas, and towards the sources of the Red River, is augmenting in a ratio scarcely to be paralleled. The soil is so fertile and well adapted for every species of culture, that ten thousand emigrants have already removed thither, and it is expected that vast numbers out of the other States will follow their example. Ere long, their boats and lighters will be seen coming down the river, with their products of tobacco, cotton, &c.

A statistical description of the newly founded town of Detroit, in the United States, lately presented to Congress, thus details the particulars. Its situa- tion is $42^{\circ} 25'$ of North latitude, on the North-west bank of the River De- troit, at the distance of nine miles from Lake St. Clair, and eighteen from Lake

Erie. The population, exclusive of the garrison, amounts to 1110 individuals, of whom 596 are men, and 444 women; there are also 70 free men of colour. The houses are in number 142; the public buildings and store-houses or stalls, 131; 2 catholic priests, one pro- testant; 12 attorneys, 3 physicians, 5 teachers of the languages, 170 students, and 174 mechanics. The value of their exportations, in 1818, was 69,330 pia- tres; and their importations, 15,611 piastres.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales, has erected a light-house, with rotatory wheels to the lamp, on the most elevated point of land bounding the southern coast of Port Jackson. The Sydney Gazette of June, 1818, announ- ces the light as being 76 feet above the base of the tower or building, which base is 277 feet above the level of the sea, giving a total height of 353 feet. A report is subjoined from Capt. Wat- son, detailing the utility of this con- struction. "After observing it, for the first time, on Tuesday last, at 3 in the morning, I found that we were in a W.S.W. direction from it, at the dis- tance of eleven leagues, or 38 miles. The light was so brilliant, that one might have mistaken the distance for 12 miles, or 4 leagues. It appears to be a certain guide for vessels, and at a considerable distance looks like a lumi- nous star."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

BARON Cagniard de la Tour, has in- vented a new Acoustic Instrument, designed to measure the vibrations of air which constitute sound. The wind of a pair of bellows is made to issue through a small orifice, covered by a circular plate, moveable on a centre placed at a little dis- tance from the aperture. The circular plate has a number of oblique equidistant holes made through it, in a circle round the axis, which passes over the orifice of the bellows: when this plate is made to revolve, (which by the obliquity of the holes, may be effected by the current of the air, or otherwise by proper mechanism) the aperture is alternately open and shut to the passage of the air; and thus a reg- ular series of blows are given to the ex- ternal air, and sounds analogous to the human voice are produced, and more or less acute according to the velocity with which the plate revolves. In place of one aperture many are used, which are opened and shut simultaneously, by which means, without interfering with the height of the

sound, its strength is increased. The in- strument is a circular copper box four inches in diameter. Its upper surface is pierced by 100 oblique apertures, each a quarter of a line in width and two lines long: on the centre of this surface is an axle upon which the circular plate turns: this plate has also 100 apertures corre- sponding to those below, and with an equal obliquity, but in an opposite direc- tion. The obliquity is not necessary to the production of the sounds, but it serves to give motion to the plate by the currents of air. The box is, by a tube, con- nected with the bellows that supply the air. In the experiments to ascertain the vibrations for each sound, the plate was made to revolve by wheel-work moved by a weight. The bellows were then used only for the purpose of judging whether the sounds of the machine accorded with the notes of a standard instrument, namely, the Harmonica, consisting of an arrange- ment of steel bars made to vibrate by a bow. Thus arranged, the machine was made

made to produce the diatonic notes of the gamut, and some beyond them: the revolutions of the plate were ascertained by the revolutions of a wheel, which made one revolution while the plate made thirteen and a half.

Mineralogists and chemists are aware of the existence of naphtha in Persia, and of the many wonderful stories that have been related of its volatility and combustibility. "I have," says Dr. Thomson, in his *Annals*, "been lately favoured, through the kindness of a gentleman, who has spent many years in the neighbourhood of Persia, with a specimen of the naphtha in the purest state in which it occurs. It is colourless as water, has the specific gravity 0.753, and precisely the same smell and taste as the naphtha which is made in this country from the distillation of coal. Indeed our artificial naphtha and the Persian naphtha resemble each other in all their chemical properties as far as I have compared them together. I have never got any naphtha made in this country from coal quite so light as the Persian. The specific gravity of the lowest which I have met with was 0.817, but probably had it been rectified once or twice more, it would have become as light as the Persian."

In Mr. Accum's description of the process of manufacturing *coal gas* for the lighting of streets, he observes, "that this gas is usually considered as *carburetted hydrogen gas*, and it always contains a portion of that gas;" but says he, "I have never met with any *coal gas*, consisting of *pure carburetted hydrogen*. It has always proved, in the cases where I had an opportunity of examining it, a mixture of carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and hydrogen gas, the proportions of which vary according to the nature of the coal and of the process. When the heat is applied suddenly, and when it amounts to a good red heat, the proportion of carburetted hydrogen is greatest, and when the heat is low, the portion of pure hydrogen is greatest. Olefiant gas and sulphuretted hydrogen are probably likewise present; though in small and variable quantity. There is another circumstance connected with this gas, which has not hitherto been noticed; but which must have some influence upon the light which it yields. Coal gas has always the very same smell as the oil or naphtha which coal yields when distilled; therefore, it obviously contains a certain portion of naphtha mixed with it in the state of vapour. When naphtha is put in contact with a quantity of common air, or indeed of any gas whatever, a portion of it mixes with the gas in the state of vapour, and communicates to it the peculiar smell by which it is distinguished. Gas thus contaminated with the vapour of naphtha is not easily purified again. It may be allowed to remain in contact with water, or even passed through water without losing any of the naphtha vapour. The quantity of this vapour con-

tained in coal gas depends upon the temperature of the naphtha and gas when placed in contact. At the temperature of 55° the bulk of air, when placed in contact with naphtha, is increased 3 per cent. I find that the specific gravity of vapour of naphtha is 2.26, that of common air being 1.00. From this it will not be difficult to determine the quantity of naphtha with which coal gas is usually contaminated. One volume of vapour of naphtha for complete combustion requires rather more than 2.4 volumes; but not quite so much as 2.5 volumes of oxygen gas. As carburetted hydrogen gas, carbonic oxide, hydrogen, and olefiant gases, are all destitute of smell, and as coal gas has always a strong smell of naphtha from which it cannot be, or at least has never yet been deprived, I conceive, that the presence of the vapour of naphtha in it will not admit of a doubt."

Mr. Accum divides coal into three classes: 1. Those kinds that contain much bitumen. The following table exhibits the maximum quantity of gas obtainable from coals belonging to this class:

One chaldron of	Cub. ft. of gas.
Scotch cannel coal.....	19,890
Lancashire Wigan coal.....	19,608
Yorkshire cannel coal (Wakefield).....	18,860
Staffordshire coal,	
First variety.....	9,748
Second variety.....	10,223
Third variety.....	10,866
Fourth variety.....	9,796
Gloucestershire coal,	
First variety (Forest of Dean, High Delph).....	16,584
Second variety (Low Delph).....	12,852
Third variety (Middle Delph).....	12,096
Newcastle coal,	
First variety (Hartley).....	16,120
Second variety (Cowper's High Main)....	15,876
Third variety (Tanfield Moor).....	16,920
Fourth variety (Pontops).....	15,112

The second class consists of coals containing a smaller quantity of bitumen, and more charcoal than the preceding. The following table exhibits the maximum quantity of gas obtainable from coals belonging to this class:

Newcastle coal,	
First variety (Russell's Wall's End).....	16,876
Second variety (Bewick and Craister's Wall's End).....	16,897
Third variety (Heaton Main).....	15,876
Fourth variety (Killingsworth Main)....	15,312
Fifth variety (Benton Main).....	14,812
Sixth variety (Brown's Wall's End).....	13,600
Seventh variety (Mannor Main).....	12,548
Eighth variety (Bleyth).....	12,096
Ninth variety (Burdon Main).....	13,608
Tenth variety (Wear's Wall's End).....	14,112
Eleventh variety (Eden Main).....	9,600
Twelfth variety (Primrose Main).....	8,348

The third class consists of coals that yield little or no bitumen when distilled. The following table exhibits the maximum quantity of gas obtainable from this class of coal.

Welch coal,	
First variety, from Tramsaren, near Kidwelly.....	2,116
Second variety, from the yard vein at the same place.....	1,656
Third variety from Blenew, near Llandillo	1,416
Fourth variety from Rhos, near Ponty Barren	1,272
Fifth variety from the Vale of Gwendrath	1,292
Sixth variety from ditto.....	1,486

BRITISH

I learnt that this insect entered into the composition of the soap used in the country; the same negro also shewed me a ball of this soap, which was of a blackish colour, but had all the proper of our common soap, and I learned, in the sequel, that these insects are converted to the same purpose, all along the coast of Senegal. This carab is black, but the edges or borders of the corselet, and also the elytres are of a reddish colour; the feet and the antennæ of a pale colour."

UNITED STATES.

The soil of the lands on the Missouri, and in the territory of Alabama, is very highly spoken of in the American Journals. The population on the Arkansas, and towards the sources of the Red River, is augmenting in a ratio scarcely to be paralleled. The soil is so fertile and well adapted for every species of culture, that ten thousand emigrants have already removed thither, and it is expected that vast numbers out of the other States will follow their example. Ere long, their boats and lighters will be seen coming down the river, with their products of tobacco, cotton, &c.

A statistical description of the newly founded town of Detroit, in the United States, lately presented to Congress, thus details the particulars. Its situation is $42^{\circ} 25'$ of North latitude, on the North-west bank of the River Detroit, at the distance of nine miles from Lake St. Clair, and eighteen from Lake

Erie. The population, exclusive of the garrison, amounts to 1110 individuals, of whom 596 are men, and 444 women; there are also 70 free men of colour. The houses are in number 142; the public buildings and store-houses or stalls, 131; 2 catholic priests, one protestant; 12 attorneys, 3 physicians, 5 teachers of the languages, 170 students, and 174 mechanics. The value of their exportations, in 1818, was 69,330 piastres; and their importations, 15,611 piastres.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales, has erected a light-house, with rotatory wheels to the lamp, on the most elevated point of land bounding the southern coast of Port Jackson. The Sydney Gazette of June, 1818, announces the light as being 76 feet above the base of the tower or building, which base is 277 feet above the level of the sea, giving a total height of 353 feet. A report is subjoined from Capt. Watson, detailing the utility of this construction. "After observing it, for the first time, on Tuesday last, at 3 in the morning, I found that we were in a W.S.W. direction from it, at the distance of eleven leagues, or 38 miles. The light was so brilliant, that one might have mistaken the distance for 12 miles, or 4 leagues. It appears to be a certain guide for vessels, and at a considerable distance looks like a luminous star."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

BARON Cagniard de la Tour, has invented a new Acoustic Instrument, designed to measure the vibrations of air which constitute sound. The wind of a pair of bellows is made to issue through a small orifice, covered by a circular plate, moveable on a centre placed at a little distance from the aperture. The circular plate has a number of oblique equidistant holes made through it, in a circle round the axis, which passes over the orifice of the bellows: when this plate is made to revolve, (which by the obliquity of the holes, may be effected by the current of the air, or otherwise by proper mechanism) the aperture is alternately open and shut to the passage of the air; and thus a regular series of blows are given to the external air, and sounds analogous to the human voice are produced, and more or less acute according to the velocity with which the plate revolves. In place of one aperture many are used, which are opened and shut simultaneously, by which means, without interfering with the height of the

sound, its strength is increased. The instrument is a circular copper box four inches in diameter. Its upper surface is pierced by 100 oblique apertures, each a quarter of a line in width and two lines long: on the centre of this surface is an axle upon which the circular plate turns: this plate has also 100 apertures corresponding to those below, and with an equal obliquity, but in an opposite direction. The obliquity is not necessary to the production of the sounds, but it serves to give motion to the plate by the currents of air. The box is, by a tube, connected with the bellows that supply the air. In the experiments to ascertain the vibrations for each sound, the plate was made to revolve by wheel-work moved by a weight. The bellows were then used only for the purpose of judging whether the sounds of the machine accorded with the notes of a standard instrument, namely, the Harmonica, consisting of an arrangement of steel bars made to vibrate by a bow. Thus arranged, the machine was made

made to produce the diatonic notes of the gamut, and some beyond them: the revolutions of the plate were ascertained by the revolutions of a wheel, which made one revolution while the plate made thirteen and a half.

Mineralogists and chemists are aware of the existence of naphtha in Persia, and of the many wonderful stories that have been related of its volatility and combustibility. "I have," says Dr. Thomson, in his *Annals*, "been lately favoured, through the kindness of a gentleman, who has spent many years in the neighbourhood of Persia, with a specimen of the naphtha in the purest state in which it occurs. It is colourless as water, has the specific gravity 0.753, and precisely the same smell and taste as the naphtha which is made in this country from the distillation of coal. Indeed our artificial naphtha and the Persian naphtha resemble each other in all their chemical properties as far as I have compared them together. I have never got any naphtha made in this country from coal quite so light as the Persian. The specific gravity of the lowest which I have met with was 0.817, but probably had it been rectified once or twice more, it would have become as light as the Persian."

In Mr. Accum's description of the process of manufacturing *coal gas* for the lighting of streets, he observes, "that this gas is usually considered as *carburetted hydrogen gas*, and it always contains a portion of that gas;" but says he, "I have never met with any *coal gas*, consisting of *pure carburetted hydrogen*. It has always proved, in the cases where I had an opportunity of examining it, a mixture of carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and hydrogen gas, the proportions of which vary according to the nature of the coal and of the process. When the heat is applied suddenly, and when it amounts to a good red heat, the proportion of carburetted hydrogen is greatest, and when the heat is low, the portion of pure hydrogen is greatest. Olefiant gas and sulphuretted hydrogen are probably likewise present; though in small and variable quantity. There is another circumstance connected with this gas, which has not hitherto been noticed; but which must have some influence upon the light which it yields. Coal gas has always the very same smell as the oil or naphtha which coal yields when distilled; therefore, it obviously contains a certain portion of naphtha mixed with it in the state of vapour. When naphtha is put in contact with a quantity of common air, or indeed of any gas whatever, a portion of it mixes with the gas in the state of vapour, and communicates to it the peculiar smell by which it is distinguished. Gas thus contaminated with the vapour of naphtha is not easily purified again. It may be allowed to remain in contact with water, or even passed through water without losing any of the naphtha vapour. The quantity of this vapour con-

tained in coal gas depends upon the temperature of the naphtha and gas when placed in contact. At the temperature of 55° the bulk of air, when placed in contact with naphtha, is increased 3 per cent. I find that the specific gravity of vapour of naphtha is 2.26, that of common air being 1.00. From this it will not be difficult to determine the quantity of naphtha with which coal gas is usually contaminated. One volume of vapour of naphtha for complete combustion requires rather more than 2.4 volumes; but not quite so much as 2.5 volumes of oxygen gas. As carburetted hydrogen gas, carbonic oxide, hydrogen, and olefiant gases, are all destitute of smell, and as coal gas has always a strong smell of naphtha from which it cannot be, or at least has never yet been deprived, I conceive, that the presence of the vapour of naphtha in it will not admit of a doubt."

Mr. Accum divides coal into three classes: 1. Those kinds that contain much bitumen. The following table exhibits the maximum quantity of gas obtainable from coals belonging to this class:

One chaldron of	Cub. ft. of gas.
Scotch cannel coal.....	19,890
Lancashire Wigan coal.....	19,608
Yorkshire cannel coal (Wakefield).....	18,860
Staffordshire coal,	
First variety.....	9,748
Second variety.....	10,223
Third variety.....	10,866
Fourth variety.....	9,796
Gloucestershire coal,	
First variety (Forest of Dean, High Delph).....	16,584
Second variety (Low Delph).....	12,852
Third variety (Middle Delph).....	12,096
Newcastle coal,	
First variety (Hartley).....	16,120
Second variety (Cowper's High Main)....	15,876
Third variety (Tanfield Moor).....	16,920
Fourth variety (Pontops).....	15,112

The second class consists of coals containing a smaller quantity of bitumen, and more charcoal than the preceding. The following table exhibits the maximum quantity of gas obtainable from coals belonging to this class:

Newcastle coal,	
First variety (Russell's Wall's End).....	16,876
Second variety (Bewick and Craister's Wall's End).....	16,897
Third variety (Heaton Main).....	15,876
Fourth variety (Killingsworth Main)....	15,312
Fifth variety (Benton Main).....	14,812
Sixth variety (Brown's Wall's End).....	13,600
Seventh variety (Mannor Main).....	12,548
Eighth variety (Bleyth).....	12,096
Ninth variety (Burdon Main).....	13,608
Tenth variety (Wear's Wall's End).....	14,112
Eleventh variety (Eden Main).....	9,600
Twelfth variety (Primrose Main).....	8,348

The third class consists of coals that yield little or no bitumen when distilled. The following table exhibits the maximum quantity of gas obtainable from this class of coal.

Welch coal,	
First variety, from Tramsaren, near Kidwelly.....	2,116
Second variety, from the yard vein at the same place.....	1,656
Third variety from Blenew, near Llandillo	1,416
Fourth variety from Rhos, near Ponty Barren.....	1,272
Fifth variety from the Vale of Gwendrath	1,292
Sixth variety from ditto.....	1,486

BRITISH

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the SIXTIETH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAPS. I. II. IV. VI. VIII. and IX. As political acts, were given in a former Number.

CAP. III. *For continuing to His Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates in England; for the Service of the Year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.*

CAP. V. *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, to make further Provision for the Regulation of Cotton Mills and Factories, and for the Preservation of the Health of young Persons employed therein.*—December 23, 1819.

I. In case of Mills being destroyed, Persons belonging to them may be employed by Night in other Mills.

II. Hour for Dinner to be between Eleven and Four.

CAP. VII. *To amend an Act of the Forty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for regulating the Trial of controverted Elections on Returns of Members to serve in the United Parliament for Ireland.*—December 24, 1819.

ANNO PRIMO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. X. *To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the*

Time limited for certain of those Purposes respectively, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one; and to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the First Day of Hilary Term One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and to allow Persons to make and file such Affidavits, although the Persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their Annual Certificates.—February 28, 1820.

CAP. XI. *For the better Regulation of Polls, and for making further Provision touching the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for Ireland.*—February 28, 1820.

CAP. XII. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of June One thousand eight hundred and twenty, such Laws as may expire within a limited Period.*—February 28, 1820.

CAP. XIII. *For continuing an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*—February 28, 1820.

CAP. XIV. *An Act to remedy certain Inconveniences in local and exclusive Jurisdictions.*—February 28, 1820.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

DR. AIKIN, the distinguished author of numerous critical and biographical works well known to the literary world, has recently published *Select Works of the British Poets*, comprising within a single volume, a chronological series of our best classical writers from the time of Ben Jonson to Beattie. To each portion of the poetical extracts, is prefixed much valuable biographical and critical notice of the respective authors. The design appears to be entirely new, and upon so comprehensive a scale, that little of what is excellent in our finest poets has escaped the intelligent research, the taste and experienced judgment of the author. The preliminary remarks upon the genius and character of the poets, are written in the

same unaffected and eloquent style, by which the former writings of this gentleman are distinguished. The work will form a valuable addition to the libraries of young people, as well as to seminaries of education.

In a most elegant work, entitled *Winter Nights*, we find the classical pen of Dr. DRAKE again busy in providing amusement and information for the public. His powers of invention are strongly evinced in an interesting little tale, entitled *Kirton Priory*, which occupies several numbers of his work. We wish he had given us more frequent opportunities of estimating his abilities in this line of composition. In one number he has given a specimen of a new translation of Tasso, in blank verse—

verse—we hope and trust that we shall hear more of this. It is executed with uncommon grace and felicity. The critical observations (particularly those on Mr. H. Neele's Poems, of which he has appreciated the merits) which are scattered through these volumes, evince the extensive reading and elegant mind of the author. On the whole, we doubt if there are any two volumes in the compass of modern English literature calculated to give more unalloyed delight to the liberal and accomplished reader.

The first part of **PRINCE MAXIMILIAN'S** anxiously expected *Travels in Brazil*, with superb engravings, have appeared in quarto, at 2l. 2s. and in the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*, with more of the engravings, at 3s. 6d. It ranks among standard works of this class, and the *second part*, which will appear in a few weeks, will complete the work. Among the subscribers appear the names of almost every Sovereign and Titular Prince in Europe.

A Sicilian Story, with Diego de Montilla and other Poems, have recently hailed the light, the elegant offspring of the delicate muse of our favourite *nom de guerre*, Barry Cornwall, whose Dramatic Imitations had previously met with considerable and by no means undeserved success. Though this might in part be owing to the novelty of restoring and more closely imitating the language and manner of our old dramatists, than any modern had yet attempted, it must be allowed, that in the execution of it, he has produced something better than a superior genius, unaided and alone, could have promised himself to achieve. This is indeed but a secondary title to praise, as the test of real genius is invention. Next to the power, however, of *producing* works of art, a happy imitation of them is deserving of regard, and in some respects is preferable to original mediocrity. Mr. B.'s poetry is not without power, but we think it would lose considerably if unsupported by a tone of modern affectation, united to an imitation of the simplicity and strength of antiquity. Though he possess none of the higher faculties that constitute a great and superior genius, there is yet a wildness and enthusiasm of feeling that shews he is not destitute of imagination. With nothing of the sublimity of sentiment and character, abounding in the stories of Byron, he still interests us in the fate of his lovers, Isabel and Guido, by the excitation of pity alone. The dream, the distraction of Isabel, the maniac song in the woods, and her return to the scene of her youth, with her heart-broken death, are described with much of the sweetness, and dramatic pathos that characterised the writings of Otway. The story is rather too simple, even for the poetical simplicity of the age,

and of too little intricacy to bear any powerful developement of the passions. In a few passages we observe rather too strong a resemblance to the *Endymion* of Mr. Keates, who is the precursor of Mr. C. in the mythological and classical style of poetry, engrafted on that of the present age.

S. W. NICOLL has published *A second Letter to the Members of the York Whig Club, including a general view of Parliamentary Reform*, in which he considers the question rather in reference to the *feelings* of the Whigs, than to the rights and privileges of the people. Thus, while he acknowledges the necessity of some change in the administration of affairs, he deprecates the radical system of reform, and maintains that it is altogether a visionary theory to think of recurring to any fixt principles of ancient date, existing in the British constitution. Triennial Parliaments, and some slight mitigation of the power of borough influence and court corruption, are the summit of his wishes.

JOSEPH STORNS FRY has recently published *A concise History of Tithes, &c.* in which he enters into a consideration of how far a forced *maintenance* for the Ministers of Religion is warranted by the examples and precepts of Jesus Christ and his Apostles. In order to effect this object, the writer has necessarily had recourse to sundry authors. After giving a learned account of the origin, nature, and tendency of tithes, with arguments that shew them to be perfectly unauthorized by scripture, he thus concludes a masterly treatise, in whose doctrine we for the most part agree. "I am aware that to the preceding questions respecting the right or title of the clergy, as well as to the further questions, whether the practice of taking a tenth of produce, instead of a tenth of increase, be, or be not a departure from ancient practice—whether the present system, does, or does not operate to the discouragement of agriculture, as well as to many other collateral considerations—a ready answer may be given; and that is, the *law of the land*. It was no part of my professed intention to inquire whether our ecclesiastical system is or is not consistent with these laws; but to inquire how far it is consistent with the examples and precepts of the founder of Christianity, and of his Apostles." If it be admitted that the contrary has been satisfactorily proved in the foregoing pages, it becomes a question for the serious consideration of the professors and teachers of Christianity, for Christian legislators, and for Christian magistrates, whether they are authorised to enforce any laws that stand opposed to the laws and injunctions of Jesus Christ. How they can answer in the great day of account, for being instrumental in perpetuating a system of usurpation, instituted in the darkest ages of ignorance and superstition,

superstition, by men whom they themselves call the "Ministers of the Devil!" Whether the laws of man will in that day be a valid plea in the face of the precepts and example of Jesus Christ.

Mr. J. HASSELL has recently published *A Pictorial Tour along the course of the Grand Junction Navigation*. It is elegantly illustrated with a series of engravings, and contains an historical and topographical description of those parts of the counties of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire, through which the canal passes. The work is written in a mingled spirit of amusement and instruction. We believe the public is indebted to the same author for a *Tour of Picturesque Rides and Walks* thirty miles round London, of which the present publication is intended as a continuation. The design is no less happily conceived, than admirably executed, and the perusal of it will prove highly interesting to admirers of the beautiful scenery it describes. "Deviating from the tedious monotony of the turnpike road, the course of the stream destined for inland navigation must necessarily be directed through a succession of the richest scenery—whether stealing through the glades and glooms of rural retirement, winding round the brows of hills, or gliding through the vallies by which they are surrounded, alternately visiting the recesses of pictorial abode, or the populous town and the busy 'hum of men.' Such are the particulars (observes the author) 'we have undertaken to describe. The Grand Junction Navigation embraces a variety far exceeding that afforded by many rivers, as combining all the beauties of landscape—the elegance and splendour of the mansion and villa—and the venerable remains of antiquity; nor have we omitted to combine the biographical anecdote, the historical record, or the critical researches on antiquarian topography." In 1818, the annual gross revenue of the canal amounted to the sum of 170,000*l.*; it possesses 1400 proprietors, and its shares of 100*l.* have recently sold at from 240*l.* to 250*l.* each. Many of the first capitalists in the kingdom are its proprietors, and its usual routine of business is so conducted as to give satisfaction to all who are connected with it.

Amongst the most popular subjects of the day we notice *A Report of the Trial of the Cause of Cullen versus Morris*, for refusing to receive the Plaintiff's Vote at the Election of a Member of Parliament for Westminster. As this was a question deeply involving one of the first and most sacred privileges of a people—that of exercising a legal voice in the choice of the representatives of its power, as a balance to the monarchical, in a mixed government, it was of the utmost

importance that it should be decided before an occasion again offered of repeating such an arbitrary encroachment upon one of the last and dearest rights of a British subject. Fortunately, however, an opinion has been delivered from the Bench, declaring the illegality of the interference of the defendant, in the face of which no future magisterial officer will dare to stand between the elector and the candidate whom he approves. Far from being a trial upon individual grounds, it is strongly connected with the interests of the community, and forms a new precedent applicable to the law of election itself. At a moment when a struggle is approaching that calls for the exercise of so inestimable a right, it behoves every lover of his country to know upon what tenure he holds the great privilege of his freedom. It is at the same time amusing for the argument, invective, and *personal compliments* of the learned Counsel concerned.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles B. Bathurst, M. P. on the subject of the Poor Laws, by RICHARD BLAKEMORE, Esq. contains a more just and accurate examination of the causes and consequence of that oppressive, burdensome, and increasing branch of taxation than any of the publications on the subject we have lately seen. Without entering upon the discussion of the original policy of the Poor Law System, or whether the liberality of the English character has contributed in this respect to the real welfare or detriment of the country, he admits the lamentable truth that the pressure of them is become intolerable; and still, without being adequate to the demands, threaten to absorb all the remaining property of the country.

A very interesting and well-printed sheet, called *The Peerage Chart*, has been arranged for 1820. By this document it appears that the Upper House consists of 370 members; but as 10 are under age, only 360 can sit or have votes. Of these 12 are supposed to have 50,000*l.* per ann.; but only 8 are considered as the patrons of arts and literature. The families of 37 of the lay peers owe their nobility to Court favour; 15 have risen as statesmen or politicians; 5 through naval, and 16 through military services; and 18 by the legal profession. Of the hereditary peerages, no less than 136 have been raised to nobility since the accession of George III. and 194 have been created or raised in rank within the same period.

The Life of Wesley and the Rise and Progress of Methodism, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. Poet Laureate (and author of *Wat Tyler*), is one of those numerous attempts at reconciling a love of popularity and lucre with the propagation of secret, and insidious and poisonous doctrines, for which this proteus of political, religious, and even *poetical tergiversation* is so notoriously distinguished. Through the

the thin veil of candour and impartiality with which he pretends to clothe the subject, the cloven hoof however unwillingly is too frequently protruded, and the organ by which he conveys opinions favorable to the cause of tyranny and superstition, is artfully concealed under the ground of due subordination, and religious principle. With these exceptions (which we do not think quite so lightly of as our author) we are of opinion, that the work is composed in a style of language well adapted to biographical research, and exhibits views of the peculiar character and sect to which it relates, which are both curious and interesting to those who study the history of religious enthusiasm.

Amongst the numerous pamphlets, party appeals, and other ephemeral productions incident upon the late general election, we notice *A Letter to the Livery of London*, containing criticisms on the character, talents, and pretensions of the several candidates at the late City Election, with an exposition of the causes which contributed to its unexpected result. It is announced in the title, as the critical production of *One Behind the Scenes*, and from the *zealous tone* in which it is expressed, bears internal evidence of coming from one who felt himself much interested in the *success*, and severely disappointed at the rejection of the most popular candidate for the city.

Antiquities of the Jews, and their Customs illustrated from Modern Travels, by WILLIAM BROWN, D. D. consists chiefly of a compilation of the early religious rites and ceremonies, with the character and progress of the Jewish Church, from the period of its origin in the pentateuch, down to that of its dispersion from Jerusalem, and its various vicissitudes and sufferings in the political governments of more modern times. As a work of this nature has little claim to originality, its merit must entirely depend upon judicious research and arrangement, which require only the common qualities of industry and exactness to accomplish. A collection of the national observances, with the history of the progress and changes of a people so distinguished in other days, cannot fail to contain facts and descriptions more interesting when thus exhibited in one point of view. The work is perfectly destitute of any other sort of merit.

Remarks on the Cow Pox, &c. by Dr. JONAS MALDEN, Physician to the Worcester Infirmary, and to the Tewkesbury Dispensary, has just been published; a useful little Treatise, deserving the attention of the public, and particularly of surgeons and physicians, and the mothers of families. It is designed, and is extremely well adapted to general reading

from the simple and intelligent manner in which the subject is treated. Dr. M. very satisfactorily proves that the regular progress of the vesicle *alone*, is not to be relied on in every instance, as giving sufficient security to the vaccinated patient, but still maintains there are means to be adopted which would effectually insure success on an improved mode of vaccination. After many judicious observations, he recommends for this purpose Mr. Bryce's new test, as equal to afford proof of that *constitutional affection* which is requisite to remove the danger of a recurrence of the disorder. The test consists in repeated periodical inoculation. The design of the whole essay is to place beyond a doubt, the preventive power of cow pox with regard to small pox contagion, and this we think Dr. M. has successfully accomplished.

The Rev. SAMUEL WIX, A. M. F. S. and A. S. has again addressed *A Letter*, entitled *Christian Union without the Abuses of Popery*, to the Bishop of St. David's, in reply to his Lordship's Letter entitled, *Popery Incapable of Union with a Protestant Church*. The public is already acquainted with the previous state of the controversy, and we shall merely remark that the point now at issue is, the feasibility and advantage of a general Christian Union between the two churches, by an abandonment of the exploded doctrines of infallibility and persecution in one, and a little more liberality and toleration in the other. The arguments, both scriptural and political, adduced by the Rev. Gentleman in support of this, carry much weight, if not conviction with them, and we perceive that it evidently arises from the advantage he possesses in embracing the liberal, and we think the right side of the question. That only the most *general* principles of Christianity should be established as a national test, by which all sects might be tried, previous to their admission to equal rights, is, in this enlightened age, expected and desirable.

Dr. MACLEAN, the author of several valuable Medical Treatises, has lately applied his eminent talents to the investigation of the causes of the political sufferings of the country. This work is entitled *Specimens of Systematic Misrule*, and forms a complete exposure of the system of misgovernment, which has plunged nations into a long course of bloodshed and expenditure, of which the people, particularly of this country, are now experiencing the sad effects. The undue ascendancy of oligarchical influence is reprobated, as the operative cause of the continuance of those corrupt practices of borough-holding, open bribery and corruption, which are silently sapping the foundations of the constitution—of the

monarch, and of the people. The late violation of the rights of the latter, by the spontaneous exercise of the authority of ignorant and bad magistrates in various public meetings, are declared to be more atrocious than any thing the author has observed in the government of Turkey. Unlike many of our state quacks, Dr. M. is by no means satisfied with ascertaining the immediate and remote causes of the distresses of the nation, but boldly and skilfully endeavours to discover the efficient remedies, which are necessary, and which ought speedily to be employed, before the situation of a suffering country becomes too desperate for succour. For these, as well as other interesting matters, we must refer our readers to the work.

Amongst the recent poetical publications which are entitled to our notice, we must not omit to mention "*Poems*, by BERNARD BARTON," the author of several fugitive pieces, which have been much and deservedly admired. The beautiful stanzas to Madame Lavalette, the lines attributed to Lord Byron, and published as his in America, with numerous poems, which have appeared in our periodical prints, are sufficient testimony of his very pleasing powers as a poet. With much sweetness and harmony of versification, there is united a strain of feeling and poetical expression in the volume before us which we too seldom meet with. As a proof too, that Mr. B. is not destitute of the higher qualifications which distinguish a superior poet, we extract the following spirited address:

TO THE GALLIC EAGLE.

"Fame's favourite minion!
The theme of her story;
How quailed is thy pinion
How sullied its glory:
Where blood flowed like water,
Exulting it bore thee!
Destruction and slaughter
Behind and before thee.
Where glory was blushing
Thy flight was the fleetest;
Where death's sleep was hushing,
Thy slumber was sweetest.
When broad swords were clashing
Thy cry was the loudest;
When deep they were gashing
Thy plume was the proudest.
But, triumph is over;
No longer victorious,
No more shalt thou hover,
Destructively glorious!
Far from the battle's shock
Fate hath fast bound thee;
Chained to the rugged rock,
Waves warring round thee.
Instead of the trumpets sound,
Sea-birds are shrieking;
Hoarse on thy ramparts bound,
Billows are breaking.
The standards which led thee
Are trampled and torn now;
The flatteries which fed thee,
Are turned into scorn now.

For ensigns unfurling,
Like sun beams in brightness,
Are crested waves curling
Like snow wreaths in whiteness.
No sycophants mock thee
With dreams of dominion;
But rude tempests rock thee
And ruffle thy pinion.
Thy last flight is taken,
Hope leaves thee for ever;
And victory shall waken
Thy proud spirit never."

We might easily extract others of equal strength and originality, but must content ourselves with recommending them to the lovers of true taste and poetry.

AGRICULTURE.

An Inquiry into the Causes of the progressive Depreciation of Agricultural Labour in Modern Times, with Suggestions for its Remedy. 8vo. 4s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Part III. of a General Catalogue of Old Books for the year 1820; by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. 2s.

Catalogue of a Collection of Books, Scarce Tracts, &c.; by J. Taylor, Part I. 1s. 6d.

Catalogue of a valuable Collection of Books in various Languages, and Literature, selling by John Lepard. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Catalogue of Foreign Music, for 1819; sold by Boosey and Co. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna Turner. 4s.

Memoirs of the Rev. S. J. Mills; by G. Spring. 4s.

Georgiana; or, Anecdotes of King George III. with a Selection of Poetical Effusions on his Character, and on that of the Duke of Kent; by J. Cobbin. 2s. 6d.

Memoirs of the late R. L. Edgeworth, with portraits and plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Luis de Camoens; by John Adamson. 2 vols. 1l. 4s. boards.

Memoirs of Mrs. Westbrook. 1s. 6d.

The Life of John Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism; by R. Southey, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

The Life, Studies, and Works of Benjamin West; by John Galt.

Relics of Royalty; or, Anecdotes of George the Third; by Jos. Taylor. 5s.

CHRONOLOGY.

Chronology of Public Events and remarkable Occurrences within the last 50 years. 15s.

CLASSICS.

The Classical Journal, No. XLI. 6s.

The Comedies of Aristophanes, translated by T. Mitchell. 15s.

Juvenal et Persius; containing Rupert's and Konig's Text, with Delphin Notes, without the Ordo. 8s. bound.

DRAMA.

Catherine de Medicis, a Tragedy, in 5 acts.

The Cenci, a Tragedy, in five acts; by P. B. Shelly. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Gonzalo, the Traitor, a Tragedy; by Thomas Roscoe. 2s. 6d.

El Teatro Espanol. No. 16. 4s.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

Extracts on Education, from the most popular writers. 2 vols. 18mo. 7s. 6d. boards.

An Italian and English Grammar, from Virginis' Italian and French Grammar; by M. Gincheny. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

A Key to the above, and to the Italian and French, by the same. 4s.

Cornelius Nepos; with marginal notes; by the Rev. A. Stewart. 18mo. 3s. bound.

Rural Employments; or, a Peep into Village Concerns; by Mary Elliott. 2s.

Davenport sur la Pronunciation Angloise. 12mo. 4s. boards.

Astronomy; by — Mitchell. 6s. boards.

A Key to Bland's Algebraical Problems; by J. Darby. 8s. boards.

The Assize Ball; or, Lucy of the Moor. 6d.

An Essay on the Nature and Genius of the German Language; by Dr. Boileau. 8vo.

Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, with plates; by Wm. Phillips. 6s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS.

The Elements of Euclid; by Alexander Ingram. 8vo. 8s. boards.

FINE ARTS.

Hughes's Views in Cambria, part II.

Londina Illustrata: Graphic and Historic Memorials of Monasteries, Churches, Chapels, &c. in the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster; by R. Wilkinson. elephant 4to. 12l. sheets. atlas 15l. 15s.

Part I. of Picturesque Illustrations of Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video. elephant 4to. 12s. atlas 4to. 1l. 1s.

Part I. of a Picturesque Tour of the English Lakes, illustrated by 4 coloured views, and 24 pages of letter-press. demy 4to. 6s. elephant 4to. 10s. 6d.

A New Series of twenty-one Plates to illustrate Lord Byron's Works; by Charles Heath. 4to. 3l. 3s.; 8vo. 2l. 2s.; and f. cap 8vo. 1l. 10s.

No. XVI. of the Annals of the Fine Arts. 6s.

Kenilworth Illustrated, with Designs by Westall. part I. med. 4to. 10s. 6d. sewed.

GEOGRAPHY.

A History of the Indian Archipelago; by John Crawford. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d. bds.

A New and Comprehensive System of Modern Geography, Mathematical, Physical, Political, and Commercial; with coloured maps and plates; by T. Myers. 7s.

HISTORY.

Historical Documents and Reflections on the Government of Holland; by Louis Buonaparte. 3 vols. 1l. 16s. boards.

The third volume of a Summary of the History of the English Church; by J. Grant. 8vo. 12s. boards.

An Introduction to Modern History, from the birth of Christ to the present time; by the Rev. J. Hort. 2 vols. 10s. 6d. bound.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons; by Sharon Turner. 3 vols. 2l. 8s.

Letters on History. Part II. 5s. 6d.

A History of the West Indies; by the late Rev. Thomas Coke, 3 vols. with maps and plates. 1l. 4s.

LAW.

Hale's Common Law. royal 8vo. 1l. 10s.

A Practical Guide to the Quarter Sessions, and other Sessions of the Peace; by William Dickenson. 1l. 4s.

State Trials; by J. Howell. vol. XXVII. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Vesey's Reports in Chancery, vol. XIX. 7s. 6d.

Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections in the sixth Parliament of the United Kingdom; by U. Corbett and E. R. Daniell. 9s.

Reports of Cases in the House of Lords upon Appeals of Writs of Error, in 1819; by D. Bleigh. vol. I. part I. 8s.

MEDICINE.

Remarks on the Cow Pox; by J. Malden. 1s. 6d.

A Sketch of the Causes, Extent, &c. of the Contagious Fever epidemic in Ireland in the Years 1817-1819, with the system of Management adopted for its Suppression; by Dr. Will. Hasty.

Practical Observations on Diseases of the Rectum; by John Howship. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

Vol. II. of the First Lines of the Practice of Surgery; by Samuel Cooper. 8vo. 15s. bds.

Medical Notes on Climate; by — Clarke. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Medical Hints for the Use of Clergymen. 2s. 6d.

An Inquiry into Certain Errors relative to Insanity, and their consequences; by G. M. Burrows. 8vo. 8s.

Lectures on the Natural History of the Teeth; by L. S. Parmey. 5s.

The Mother's Medical Guardian on the Diseases of Children; by C. F. Vandeburgh. 8vo. 6s.

A Treatise on Uterine Hæmorrhage; by D. Stewart. 6s.

The Pharmacologia; by T. Paris. 10s.

MISCELLANIES.

—A Complete Treatise on Rouge et Noir. 2s. 6d.

Notices illustrative of the Drawings and Sketches of some of the most distinguished Masters in all the principal Schools of Design; by the late Henry Revely. 8vo. 12s.

A Plea for Pawnbrokers; being an Attempt to rescue them from the Influence of Prejudice and Misrepresentation. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Studies of the Historic Muse; or, a Philosophical Argument; by R. Lascelles. 4to. 12s. boards.

Memorabilia; or, Recollections, Historical, Biographical, and Antiquarian; by J. Savage. Nos. 1 to 6. 1s. each.

Diary of an Invalid; by — Mathews. 8vo. 15s.

The Pamphleteer. No. XXXI. 6s. 6d.

Sketches of the Philosophy of Life; by Sir T. C. Morgan. 1 vol. 8vo.

Original Miscellanies, in prose and verse; by J. L. Bicknell. 8vo. 9s.

Coronation Ceremonies, with engravings; by Richard Thomson. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The

The Female Economist; or a Plain System of Domestic Cookery; by Mrs. Smith. 4s.

A New Dictionary for the Fashionable World; translated from the French. 12mo. 6s.

The London Journal of Arts and Sciences. No. II. 3s. 6d.

The Cambridge University Calendar for 1820. 6s.

NOVELS.

Winter Evening Tales; by J. Hogg. 2 vols. 14s.

De Clifford; or, Passion more powerful than Reason. 4 vols. 11. 2s.

Edward; or the Pursuit of Happiness. 6s. 6d.

The Hermit of Glenconella; by A. M'Donnell. 7s.

The Smugglers. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

The Priory; or a Sketch of the Wilton Family. 12mo. 3s. boards.

The Hermit in London; or, Sketches of English Manners. vol. 4 and 5. 12s.

The Orientalist; or, Electioneering in Ireland. 2 vols. 15s.

The Italian Don Juan; or, Memoirs of the Devil; translated by H. M. Milner. 5s.

The Retreat; or, Sketches from Nature; by the Author of "Affection's Gift."

POETRY.

The View, and other Poems; by C. Leigh.

Poems; by B. Barton. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

The Picturesque Tour of Dr. Syntax. No. V. of vol. II. 2s. 6d.

Ismael, an Oriental tale, with other poems; by E. G. L. Bulmer. 12mo. 7s. board.

Trivial Poems and Triolets; by Sir Walter Scott. 4to. 18s.

Fables of La Fontaine, translated. 10s. 6d.

Stanzas to the Memory of the late King; by Mrs. Hemans. 1s. 6d.

The River Duddon, a series of Sonnets; by William Wordsworth. 8vo. 12s. boards.

The Renegade, with other poems; by Hollingsworth. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Slavery; by L. Smith. 12mo. 4s.

The Poetical Decameron; by J. P. Collier. 8vo. 2 vols. 11. 1s.

The Fancy, a selection from the Poetical Remains of the late Peter Corcoran.

POLITICS.

A Letter to the Livery of London. 1s. 6d.

Sketch of a Plan for the Effectual and Permanent Removal of the Public Distresses. 1s. 6d.

A Fragment of the History of John Bull, with the Birth, Parentage, &c. of Jack Radical, with incidental Remarks. 8vo. 5s.

A Treatise on the Practical Means of employing the Poor in cultivating and manufacturing articles of British growth, in lieu of Foreign materials; by Wm. Salisbury. 2s.

The Trial of Henry Hunt and nine others, for an alleged Conspiracy. 5s. 6d.

A Letter to the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council, on the Discovery of the late Conspiracy. 1s.

The Trial of Sir Francis Burdett at Leicester. 1s. 6d.

The Political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, as proclaimed by the Cortes, at Cadiz, 19th March, 1812. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

STENOGRAPHY.

A Practical Introduction to the Science of Short Hand, upon the principles of the late ingenious Dr. Byrom; by William Gattress. 12mo. 5s. boards.

THEOLOGY.

A Letter to the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in reply to his Letter entitled "Popery incapable of union with a Protestant Church;" by S. Wix. 2s. 6d.

Horæ Homileticæ; or, 1200 Discourses on the whole Scriptures. 11 vols. 8vo. 51. 15s. 6d. boards.

The Domestic Minister's Assistant; or Prayers for the use of Families; by the Rev. William Jay. 8vo. 9s. boards.

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and translations of Sacred Songs; by Samuel Horsley. 4 vols. 8vo. 21. 2s. boards.

Sermons; by the Rev. D. W. Garrow. 10s. 6d.

Sermons; by the Hon. W. Herbert. 4s.

Sermons; by the Rev. W. Gilpin. 8vo. 12s. boards.

A Course of 13 Sermons on Regeneration; comprising a general View of the Work of Grace on the Heart; by J. Sutcliffe. 6s. boards.

An Inquiry, chiefly on Principles of Religion, into the Nature and Discipline of Human Motives; by the Rev. John Penrose. 10s. 6d. boards.

Discourses and Dissertations; by the Rev. L. Booker. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. boards.

A Sermon preached at Selkirk after the lamented death of the Rev. George Lawson; by Adam Lawson. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon on the death of the Rev. J. Sibree; by W. Priestley. 10s. 6d.

The Pious Thresher. 6d.

The School Visitor's Assistant, in a Collection of Prayers; by Harriet Corp. 1s.

A plain Statement and Scriptural Defence of the leading Doctrines of Unitarianism; to which are added Remarks on the Canonical Authority of the New Testament, and a candid Review of the Text of the improved Version; by R. Wallace. 3s.

Evidences of Christianity, stated to an ingenious Mind doubtful of its authority; by the Rev. James Bean. 8vo. 1s.

Lectures on some important Branches of Religion; by Thomas Raffles. 7s.

The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists considered; by Bishop Lavington, with Notes, Introduction, and Appendix; by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 21s.

The Christian's Cyclopædia; by Mrs. Baxter. 12mo. 7s.

The Best of Kings; or, George III. A Sermon preached Feb. 27, 1820, in the French Protestant Church, called Le Quarré, Little Dean-street, Soho; by J. L. Chirol, A.M. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Statistics, and State of Society of Germany and parts of Holland and France; by W. Jacob. 4to. 11. 15s.

An Account of Timbuctoo and Housa, territories in the interior of Africa; by El Hage Abd Salum Shabeenie. With notes, critical and explanatory. 8vo. 12s. boards.

A Visit to the Province of Upper Canada, by James Strachan, in 1819. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Customs of the Manor of Taunton and Taunton Deane. 2s. 6d.

A New Picture of Naples and its Environs, by Marien Vasi, illustrated with maps and views. 15mo. 10s. 6d. bound.

An Itinerary of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, being a complete Guide to Travellers through those Countries; by M. Reichard, illustrated with a map. 7s. bds.

An Itinerary of Spain and Portugal, containing a minute Description of the Roads, Cities, Towns, Inns, and modes of Travelling; by M. Reichard, with a map. 7s. bd.

Tour of the Grand Junction, illustrated with a series of engravings; with an Historical and Topographical Description; by J. Hassel.

A Picture of Margate; by W. C. Oulton. 20 plates. 8vo. 9s.

The History and Antiquities of Eynesbury, and St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and of St. Neots in the County of Cornwall, with

50 engravings; by G. C. Gorham. 18s. Fine 21s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

No. 3. Vol. III. of the Modern Voyages and Travels contains Prince Maximilian's Travels in the Brazils, with numerous engravings. 3s. 6d. sewed.

Journey through Italy. By W. A. Cudell. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 16s.

Narrative of a Journey into Persia, and Residence at Teheran, &c. From the French of M. Tancoigne. 12s.

Travels in the North of Germany; by Thomas Hodgkin. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s.

Travels on the Continent; for the use of travellers; by M. Starke. 8vo. 11. 5s.

A Voyage to India; by the Rev. James Cordiner. 8vo. 7s.

Prince Maximilian's Travels in Brazil. 4to. 21. 2s. boards.

Narrative of a Residence in Ireland; by Anne Plumptre. 4to. 21. 2s.

Journal of two Expeditions beyond the Blue Mountains and into the Interior of New South Wales; by John Oxley, esq. R. N. 4to. 21. 10s.

Popular Voyages and Travels, abridged by the Rev. T. Clark. Vol 2nd, comprising the Tour of Asia. 12mo. 8s. bound.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Number 1. of *Operatic Airs, arranged for the Piano-Forte, with an Introductory Movement to each, by the most Eminent Authors.* 3s.

TO say that the plan of the projectors and publishers of this work (Messrs. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Potter) is, to select its subjects from the most approved operas, and to resort for the supply of its introductory movements, to the talents of such masters as Clementi, Kalkbrenner, Lattour, and Mazzinghi, is to enable the public to form just expectations of the merit the publication will possess. The initial number presents us with Dr. Arne's "*Rule Britannia*," in his opera of *Alfred*. The introductory movement, by Kalkbrenner, is busy, martial, and well calculated to prepare the ear for the melody to which it leads. With respect to the arrangement of the national air, we have to say, without meaning to flatter Mr. K.'s professional pretensions, that it is managed with no common degree of skill. The task of founding, on so simple a subject, a movement sufficiently refined and artificial to satisfy the present taste, was more than moderately difficult; and the manner in which we here find it executed, cannot but gratify the most

fastidious, as well as delight the general ear.

"*Light as Thistle-down moving*," an Air from *Rosina*, composed by William Shield, Esq. Arranged as a Rondo, with an Introduction for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Miss Simpson, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 3s.

This publication is elegant and tasteful. In the "Introduction," we find some charmingly-conceived passages; and the "Rondo" is constructed with a degree of ingenuity that will ensure its pleasing every cultivated ear. The key selected by Mr. Holder, for exhibiting this new form of Mr. Shield's beautiful little melody, is that of *E flat*: and in turning his passages, he has most successfully consulted the convenience of the juvenile, as well as of the experienced finger. If this production is calculated to improve the hand of the young practitioner, it is no less qualified to gratify the taste of the cognoscenti; and we predict its becoming a very general favourite.

The Favourite French Air, "*Jusque dans la moindre Chose*," with an Introduction, and Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Innes, by R. A. Firth. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Firth, the organist of Hampstead, and a young composer, has, in the

the variations subjoined to this little exotic melody, acquitted himself very respectably. With his introductory movement we are much pleased, though we find it difficult to discover why he has selected for its key the *fourth* of that in which he has given the air itself. With the original harmonic construction of this composition we are not acquainted; but if, in the transition from the tenth to the eleventh bar, it stands in the French edition as here given, we wish Mr. Firth had taken the liberty of correcting an anomaly too gross for our neighbours to be likely to commit, and for an English musician to be expected to copy.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed, and respectfully inscribed to J. B. Cramer, Esq. by E. C. Wilson. 4s.

This sonata, the production of a young musician of considerable merit, consists of an *Adagio* in four crotchets in a bar, followed by an *Allegro Brillante*, in the same measure. The introductory movement is conceived in a finished and ornamented style, and evinces more than a common taste for cantabile composition; while the spirit and animation of the succeeding pages display much liveliness of fancy, and a promise of great future excellence in this province of the harmonic art. As an exercise for practitioners on the instrument for which it is written, Mr. Wilson's Sonata will be found highly useful; and to the lovers of elegant music it will afford much gratification.

Six Quadrilles and Three Waltzes; printed from English Stone, at the Lithographic Press. 4s.

These little melodies consist of "Pantalon," "L'Eté," "Trumpet Finale," "Pastorale," "La Poule," "Trenise," with three waltzes, one of which is a "Unison Waltz." The pieces themselves are almost too trivial for criticism; but we are induced to notice the publication, by our respect for the ingenuity of the invention through the medium of which it has issued. The manuscript from which this copy was taken was ill written, and consequently it compelled the impression to be faulty; but for the same reason that it is defective (viz. because it was obliged to be an exact transcript of the original) it would have been beautiful, had the manuscript been of that description. It is indeed, the peculiar merit of the lithographic press, that, by obligation, it gives exact transcripts of whatever

it copies or multiplies. By consequence, therefore, when a manuscript is correct in its notation, and the notes handsomely formed, the transcript will also be correct in its matter, and beautiful in its appearance.

"*Oh, balmy breeze, that fans the sea!*" A Ballad written and adapted to a German Melody, by D. A. O'Meara. 1s. 6d.

The melody selected by Mr. O'Meara for the expression of the words before us, is smooth, easy, and appropriate. The symphonies and accompaniment (composed by Mr. C. N. Smith) are creditable to the taste and science of their author; and the general effect of the composition is such as to sanction the expectation, that it will be favourably received by the public.

THE DRAMA.

IF, during April and May, neither of the Winter Theatres produced any novelty strictly dramatical, both resorted, and resorted with success, to the attractions of talismanic enchantment and splendid scenery.

At DRURY-LANE, the revived pantomime of "Harlequin's Invasion," with numerous improvements, and some new and pleasing music by Whitaker and other composers, afforded fresh proof of the skill and judgment of the manager, and contributed to draw to his splendid establishment thronged and applauding audiences. The talents of Kean, Braham, Incledon, Madame Vestris, Miss Carew, Miss Kelly, and a variety of other first-rate performers, brightened and diversified his stage; and in conjunction with his own easy, animated, and natural acting, afforded a delight too unequivocal not to flatter his proudest wishes. Not to mention one fact, would be an injustice both to Mr. Elliston, and a young actor whose newly-developed merits entitle him to our special commendation. Mr. Hamblin having, in consequence of the unexpected refusal of a new candidate for public favour to repeat his probationary representation of *Hamlet*, undertaken, at a few hours' notice, to perform that arduous part, evinced such histrionic powers, and was so favourably received, that next day the manager expressed his satisfaction and generosity, by presenting the new personator of the Prince of Denmark with a gold snuff-box.

At COVENT-GARDEN, "The Antiquary," "Ivanhoe," and "Too late for Dinner,"

Dinner," continued to attract; and the splendid scenery of "Cinderella" compensated, as far as scenery could, for the general dulness of the pantomimic portion of the piece. A few of the tricks and changes are ingenious; but in our opinion, the public has become too enlightened, or, in other words, is too far removed from the blankness of childhood, to be satisfied with mere dumb mummery; and we think that, in future, it will be found necessary to mingle with the leaps of *Harlequin*, the agility of *Columbine*, and the buffoonery of *Pantaloan*, a little sense and reason; that while the eye and the ear are amused, the mind may not be left totally vacant. And as, without thinking humbly of the intellectual pretensions of Mr. Harris, we are of opinion, that Mr. Elliston is more refined and classical in his ideas, we shall expect that the latter gentleman will avail himself of this hint; especially as his revival of a *speaking* pantomime indicates sentiments on this subject congenial with our own.

Since writing the above, each of our

national theatres has produced a new and successful piece. The three-act drama of *Henri Quatre*, and the musical farce of *The Lady and the Devil*, have been so well received as to prove highly profitable speculations; and Mr. Elliston's judgment in opening a new field for the display of the shining talents of Kean, in the character of *Lear*, has been rewarded by a regular and long succession of brilliant and crowded houses.

From the exertions of this unrivalled tragedian, in the piece now preparing under the title of *Virginius*, (a drama of which, from the best authority, we have received the most promising description,) we cannot but anticipate the highest gratification. Its representation will embrace all the tragic excellence of this theatre; and of the manager's taste, and liberality in the scenic embellishments, the public have received too many demonstrations, not to expect in the spectacle and dresses, the most judicious adjuncts, and every appropriate magnificence.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

IT is remarkable, that occurrences which *a priori* would be supposed under the regulation of obvious and ordinary laws, and in no wise influenced by the invisible something about and around us, are in truth thus influenced to a very considerable degree; a principle which has been proved by the severe irritation and consequent manifestation of disease, that has recently connected itself with the process of teething among children.

So that disorders of dentition may be said to have been epidemic during the last month, as we sometimes find is the case, and still as inexplicably so, in respect to the puerperal period. For weeks and months together, an especial tendency towards ill is occasionally found to prevail among females at this interesting and important juncture.*

With respect to the infantile irritations alluded to, the main object of practice has been to prevent the superinduction of

inflammation and consequent water in the brain; an object which is most safely and effectually accomplished by the free use of the lancet over the protruding teeth, the administration of brisk cathartics, and the application to the whole of the head of a cooling evaporating lotion. In order to abate the violent convulsions which so commonly occur under the circumstances now supposed, parents and attendants have often instinctive recourse to the warm bath, but this measure is frequently injurious, rather than beneficial, especially when resorted to for children of a full habit, and previously to evacuation from the bowels. Plunging the feet and legs merely, in warm water, is a safer, and not seldom a surer remedy for children's complaints, than immersion as high as the neck.

There is another remarkable circumstance connected with disordered agency and display, viz., a want of correspondence between symptoms during life and appearances after death. Within the last few days the reporter has been present at two *post mortem* investigations—the one of severe and protracted

* In this last case mental, sometimes assist atmospheric influences, as was instanced in the number of untoward events which had place almost immediately after the death of our late illustrious Princess.

tracted head-ache which had lasted for years, and almost deprived the sufferer of sight, the other of palsy succeeding to an apoplectic attack; and in neither case did a most minute inspection of the contents of the cranium afford any thing approaching to evidence commensurate to prior indications of encephalic disease; in the body of the individual who had been the subject of head-ache, the liver was found to be enormously enlarged, but not otherwise deranged in structure. What connection had this condition of the viscus with the disorder? Was it the effect or the cause of the continued head-ach?

In one or two old cases of palsy, the reporter has ventured upon a careful essay of the anti-paralytic powers of nux-vomica, which has lately been so highly lauded by some French practitioners. His trials have proved the drug in question to be indeed an *edged tool*—possessing certainly considerable influence in the regulation of nervous agency, but dangerous in the extreme when the cerebral vessels are in that state which will not admit of excitation but with the greatest reserve and caution. The medicine in ques-

tion is applicable only to pure unmixed debility, or rather torpor of the nervous and muscular fibres.

While the writer is thus alluding to affections which implicate in an especial manner the sensitive and intellectual part of our frame, he will take the opportunity of saying, that he has just laid down a book* on the subject of insanity, from the perusal of which he has derived considerable gratification, and by which the reader is made acquainted with the following, among other very important particulars, grounded on evidence, which, so far as the reporter has had time to attend to it, is sufficiently established—viz., that insanity is by no means, as is vulgarly imagined, an increasing, but, on the contrary, a decreasing malady; and that both it and suicide are more frequent occurrences in several parts of the continent than they are in Britain.

D. UWINS, M. D.

Tharves' Inn,
May 20, 1820.

* An Inquiry into certain Errors relative to Insanity, by Dr. Burrows.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE is almost universally a glorious appearance of luxuriance and promise of abundance in all the productions of our soil. Sowing the spring corn has been completed most successfully. The late unfavourable weather has been succeeded by a more genial temperature, and by copious and fructifying showers, which have induced a sudden and rapid vegetation. The mischiefs of early blight are thus countervailed in our climate; it is the latter blight, whenever that unfortunately happens, and mildew, which are fatal. Not but that the ill effects of blight are generally under-rated in the country, and the fruit blossom has suffered to a considerable degree; but enough has been left uninjured to produce a large crop. The pulse, artificial grass crops, and the hops, which were beginning to suffer severely from their peculiar blight-insects, have been well washed and cleansed by the showers, and are hourly gaining strength and rising superior to the damage. Even the light and poor land wheats, which had approached the verge of a failing crop, are now improving rapidly, and considerable breadths of them, give hope of tillering to such an extent, as to cover the land with a heavy burden of grain. In those counties which have adopted the row-culture, the failing wheat lands have been judiciously re-planted with spring-wheat, by dibble or drill; but it is mortifying to hear of '*more weeds than any thing else*' in such improved districts, and surely argues the need of further improvement in the row system. The early sown and strong land wheats never looked better, or of a more healthy colour, and in many parts are full thick upon the land. Potatoe land wheats have been generally

successful this year, and it has been long since time that, in all covenants, fallow crops should be accepted as fallows; the option of a naked fallow being left to the tenant. *Looking to the logic of facts, nothing can be more true, than that periodical naked fallows are the nursing mothers and perpetuators of root weeds.* Potatoe planting will soon be finished, and the turnip culture will succeed, for which the lands are in a fine state of preparation. The grasses have been ready for the reception of stock full as early as was expected, and the ewes and lambs, which had been retarded in proof, are at present in a fine and improving state. In the northern counties, particularly, cattle have paid well for their winter's keep; and there seems little probability of any but the usual periodical reductions of price in the meat markets. Bread corn has been as high in price, for some time past, as the circumstances of the country would possibly admit; and however great the difference of price usual in our markets, in respect of quality, there has probably been such a price given in London, of late, as 85s. per quarter and upwards, for fine samples of wheat. The agricultural associating petitioners to Parliament, are about to receive a wholesome conviction, that they have begun at the wrong end—their business is with the root of the tree of distress, not the branches, all concern about which, is mere amusement and delusion. Long wool is said to be saleable on better terms than the fine; but the truth is, our English flock-masters, as a body, have never, in latter times, shewn a disposition to the extensive culture of fine wool, or to enter into a competition with foreigners.

Smithfield:

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Lamb 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Pork 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 5s.—Raw fat 3s. 8½d.
Corn Exchange: Wheat 50s. to 84s.—Barley 28s. to 44s.—Oats 19s. to 35s.—The

Quartern-loaf in London 11½d. to 10d.—Hay 2l. 2s. to 4l. 10s.—Clover do. 4l. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 1l. 16s.
 Coals in the Pool, 30s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per chaldron.
Middlesex, May 22.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	April 25.	May 26.
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4 15 0 to 5 10 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 6 0 .. 5 9 0	5 6 0 .. 5 8 0 ditto.
—, fine	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0	5 12 0 .. 5 16 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6 5 0 .. 7 2 0	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 11 .. 0 1 0½	0 1 0 .. 0 1 1 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 1 .. 0 1 4	0 1 1 .. 0 1 3½ ditto.
Currants	4 18 0 .. 5 0 0	4 16 0 .. 5 0 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0 .. 3 5 0	2 16 0 .. 3 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	62 0 0 .. 0 0 0	63 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 0 0 .. 0 0 0	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 0 0 .. 4 4 0	3 12 0 .. 4 6 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2 16 0 .. 3 14 0	3 0 0 .. 3 16 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12 10 0 .. 13 0 0	10 10 0 .. 11 10 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	8 0 0 .. 9 0 0	7 0 0 .. 8 0 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11 0 0 .. 0 0 0	11 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per gall.
—, Galipoli	78 0 0 .. 0 0 0	78 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags	2 0 0 .. 0 0 0	2 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 0 0 .. 4 4 0	3 14 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	2 2 0 .. 0 0 0	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0 12 0 .. 0 14 0	0 10 0 .. 0 11 0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 3 10 .. 1 8 7	1 3 10 .. 1 8 7 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 9 1 .. 0 9 4	0 8 1 .. 0 8 7 per lb.
—, Cloves	0 3 8 .. 0 0 0	0 3 6 .. 0 3 7 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 4 8 .. 0 0 0	0 4 8 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 6½ .. 0 0 6½	0 0 6½ .. 0 0 6½ ditto.
—, —, white	0 0 10 .. 0 0 10½	0 0 10 .. 0 0 10½ ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 4 0 .. 0 0 0	0 3 7 .. 0 3 9 per gall.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 3 .. 0 2 6	0 2 0 .. 0 2 2 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 10 .. 0 4 2	0 4 4 .. 0 4 6 ditto.
Sugar, brown	2 19 0 .. 3 3 0	3 0 0 .. 3 3 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 19 0 .. 4 6 0	3 19 0 .. 4 6 0 per cwt.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0 .. 1 5 0	0 19 0 .. 1 3 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	4 6 0 .. 4 10 0	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	3 5 0 .. 0 0 0	3 4 0 .. 0 0 0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	3 5 0 .. 0 0 0	3 2 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 0 .. 0 2 2	0 2 3 .. 0 0 0 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 3 5 .. 0 4 6	0 3 5 .. 0 4 6 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	60 0 0 .. 65 0 0	44 0 0 .. 46 0 0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	38 0 0 .. 52 0 0	38 0 0 .. 52 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	30 0 0 .. 60 0 0	30 0 0 .. 60 0 0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Belfast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, May 26.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburg, 36 11.—Paris, 25 55.—Leyhorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 51¼.—Dublin, 8¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 535l.—Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 75l.—Grand Surrey, 55l.—Grand Union, 34l.—Grand Junction, 219l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 275l.—Leicester, 260.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 640l.—Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 25l.—East India Docks, 162l.—London, 76l.—West India, 174l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand, 5l. 10s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 229l.—Albion, 40l.—Globe, 118l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 61l.—City Ditto, 93l. 10s.—At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 26th was 68½; 3 per cent. consols, 69½; 5 per cent. navy 105½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 0l. 0s. 0d.—Silver in bars 5s. 6½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 131.]

Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

- A** BELL, T. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Knowles, L.)
 Anderson, W. Berry Pomeroy, Devonshire, brush maker. (Sandys and Co. L.)
 Armitage, J. Shad Thames, carrier. (Pope, L.)
 Baines, E. Leicester, tailor. (James, L.)
 Barrow, J. Kerkheaton, Yorkshire, clothier. (Battye, L.)
 Bartholomew, R. Basildon, Berks, farmer. (Pittman, L.)
 Bate, G. Bristol, victualler. (Meredith, L.)
 Beck, J. Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, watch maker. (Mayhew and Co.)
 Beckett, H. Birmingham, victualler. (Egerton and Co. L.)
 Benson, T. Sheffield Moor, grocer. (Hindmarsh, L.)
 Billinge, H. Lancaster, stationer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Biggar, W. Manchester, brazier. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Blazdell, C. St. Martin's-lane, locksmith. (Ellis and Co.)
 Bourke, J. Albemarle-street, wine merchant. (Reardon and Co.)
 Bower J. and J. Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. (Maki-on, L.)
 Boydell, J. Bethnal-green, coal merchant. (Pulley, L.)
 Broughton, J. Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier. (Willis, L.)
 Brumfit, T. Leeds, worsted spinner. (Fisher and Co. L.)
 Bright, R. Nassau-place, Commercial-road, haberdasher. (Lawrence, L.)
 Burton, W. Oxford-street, upholsterer. (Hill.)
 Carr, J. Wortley and D. R. Tetley, Armley, Yorkshire, merchants. (Few and Co. L.)
 Clark, W. South Shields, linen draper. (Bell and Co. L.)
 Clarke, J. Wakefield, bookseller. (Cresswell, L.)
 Clunie, W. St. Martin's-lane, baker. (Shuter.)
 Chidley, R. Sparrow-corner, Minorities, cheesemonger. (Glynes.)
 Coney, R. Strand, plumber. (Norton.)
 Coldwell, T. S. Norwich, coach master. (Alexander and Co. L.)
 Collins, J. E. Wood-street, Cheapside, cloth factor. (Leigh.)
 Cook, W. G. High-street, Shadwell, optician. (Partington, L.)
 Cope, M. Derby, ironmonger. (Wilston, L.)
 Cramp, S. Vine-street, Westminster, corn dealer. (Sudlow and Co.)
 Creasy, T. Chelmsford, draper. (Bond, Ware.)
 Danvers, T. and J. Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, merchants. (Hodgson.)
 Dawson, J. Meltham, Yorkshire, clothier. (Walker, L.)
 Dowsland, H. jun. and T. R. Davison, Old Broad-street, ship and insurance brokers. (Reardon and Co.)
 Donphrate, J. Brackley, Northamptonshire, tailor. (Lowes and Co. L.)
 Dufour, W. F. A. Berner's-street, jeweller. (Hall and Co.)
 Edwards, T. O. Minorities, master mariner. (Kearsey and Co. L.)
 Edwards, M. and K. Newport, Monmouthshire, linen drapers. (Jenkins and Co. L.)
 Fallows, W. jun. Hatfield, Yorkshire, maltster. (Edmonds, L.)
 Featherstone, J. Losemoor, Worcestershire, victualler. (Becke, L.)
 Fitzgerald, F. Vine-street, Lambeth, timber merchant. (Shuter, L.)
 Fletcher, W. Wolverhampton, ironmonger. (Swain and Co. L.)
 Fry, R. Leicester-square, linen draper. (Chipcase.)
 Ganderton, J. L. Pershore, Worcestershire, plumber. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Garbutt, T. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. (Wright and Co. L.)
 Gardner, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Bourdillon, and Co. L.)
 George, S. Norberth, Pembrokeshire, linen draper. (Alexander and Co. L.)
 Glynn, H. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Gower, R. St. Austell, linen draper. (Darke and Co. L.)
 Green, W. Liverpool, money scrivener. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Gunston, T. J. Liverpool, merchant. (Brooke.)
 Hancock, J. St. James's-street, Piccadilly, coach maker. (Pitcher.)
 Hardman, J. Spotland, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Harvey, C. S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brush maker. (Morton and Co. L.)
 Hay, H. and T. A. Turner, Newcastle-street, Strand, printers. (Richardson.)
 Hardy, J. T. W. H. and J. H. Birmingham, merchants. (Baxter and Co. L.)
 Harris, C. Bradford, Wilts, tanner. (Dax and Co. L.)
 Hall, H. Threadneedle-street, broker. (Derby.)
 Hammond, C. Durham, draper. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Hobbs, J. Titchfield, Hampshire, draper. (Alexander and Co. L.)
 Holt, W. jun. Rochdale, woollen manufacturer. (Chippendale, L.)
 Hopperton, E. Liverpool, upholsterer. (Blackstock, L.)
 Holmes, R. and T. F. Crane, of Northampton, grocers. (Gregory, L.)
 Hollis, L. Birmingham, victualler. (Alexander and Co. L.)
 Hutchins, F. Gloucester, cheese factor. (Frowd and Co. L.)
 Illingworth, R. S. Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, wine merchant. (Knight and Co.)
 Jackson, S. Romsey, Hampshire, bookseller. (Winter and Co. L.)
 Johnson, N. B. Birmingham, bed mattress manufacturer. (Swain and Co. L.)
 Jones, T. Shrewsbury, dealer. (Blagdon.)
 Jones, H. Holywell, draper. (Chester, L.)
 Kay, R. Bury, cotton spinner. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Kinder, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Kay.)
 Leeds, H. W. Wilderness-row, jeweller. (Phillips.)
 Leverett, J. East Dereham, Norfolk, innkeeper. (Yeates, L.)
 Linney, J. Chester, grocer. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Lipscombe, W. Exeter, grocer. (Britton, L.)
 Lodge, H. R. Cloak-lane, factor. (Jacomb and Co.)
 Longhurst, J. Egham, Hythe, Surrey, carpenter. (Ronalds, L.)
 Lowe, J. Bowden Edge, Derbyshire, dealer. (Lowe and Co. L.)
 Lushington, W. jun. Mark-lane, merchant. (Healing.)
 Lynn, T. Jerusalem-coffee-house, merchant. (Wilde.)
 Machin, J. F. and J. S. Gill, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, surgical instrument makers. (Hayward.)
 Mattinson, J. Huddersfield, merchant. (Walker, L.)
 Mathewman, R. Leeds, merchant. (Robinson and Co. L.)
 Milner, J. Cambridge, dealer. (Toone and Co. L.)
 Moore, T. Lullington, Derbyshire, dealer. (Alexander and Co. L.)
 Muchall, R. B. Birmingham, merchant. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Murgatroyd, J. Idle, Yorkshire, and B. Murgatroyd, Bradford, grocers. (Few and Co. L.)
 Newell, S. Horsham, Surrey, baker. (Fisher & Co. L.)
 Newington, J. Tunbridge, farmer. (Gregson and Co. L.)
 Newton, H. Boss-alley, Horselydown, victualler. (Pope.)
 Neville, R. Colchester, dealer. (Bridger, L.)
 New, E. Bristol, banker. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Nowill, J. Cheapside, stationer. (Ablott.)
 Ogilthorpe, J. Liverpool, porter merchant. (James, L.)
 Palin, T. Handley, Staffordshire, butcher. (Price and Co. L.)
 Parkes, J. Hale's Owen, Shropshire, victualler. (Lowe, Birmingham.)
 Parker,

Parker, T. H. Kingston, Surrey, brandy merchant. (Hannain, L.)
 Parrish, T. Brettal-lane, Sheffield, glass cutter. (Williams, L.)
 Perrey, S. Liverpool.
 Peters, J. Rathbone-place, jeweller. (Towers.)
 Phillips, G. Manchester, plumber. (Willis and Co. L.)
 Power, T. Brewer-street, Somer's-town, tailor. (Bennett and Co. L.)
 Pugh, G. Sneerness, linen draper. (Walker and Co. L.)
 Rae, A. and W. Earle, jun. East London Theatre, dealers. (Poole.)
 Ravenscroft, W. R. New London-road, corn factor. (Stephen, L.)
 Richardson, W. Wretham, Kent, innkeeper. (Clarkson, L.)
 Searle, L. Weybridge, baker. (Tomlinson and Co. L.)
 Silver J. and J. and A. Boyson, Size-lane, merchants. (Kearsey and Co.)
 Slater, J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Smith, S. Bruntcliffe Thorne, Yorkshire, clothier. (Jeyes, L.)
 South, J. Fulham, plumber. (Lang, L.)
 Stevenson, W. Sheffield, grocer. (Blakelock, L.)

Stonhill, W. Stewkley, Bucks, butcher. (Ashfield, L.)
 Studd, J. L. Kerby-street, Hatton-garden, merchant. (Wild.)
 Sutcliffe, J. Halifax, grocer. (Wiglesworth, L.)
 Swindells, J. Romiley, Cheshire, dealer. (Tyler, L.)
 Taylor, J. Leominster, skinner. (Jenkins and Co. L.)
 Ward, J. and J. Robinson, Mill-wall, Middlesex, millers. (Yatman, L.)
 Warren, J. Stoke-under-Hamden, Somersetshire, innkeeper. (Allen, L.)
 Watkins, T. Ross, grocer. (James, L.)
 Webb, S. Princes-square, St. George's in the East, merchant. (Pope.)
 Welch, J. Middleton, Lancashire, cloth manufacturer. (Ellis, L.)
 Whitehead, H. Calverley, Yorkshire, drysalter. (Battye, L.)
 Williams, J. Birmingham, japanner. (Long and Co. L.)
 Wild, J. Whitle, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Wilson, D. and A. Gresdale, Manchester, linen drapers. (Willis and Co.)
 Woolverton, R. Norwich, cabinet maker. (Geldard and Co. L.)
 Wright, J. R. High Holborn, dealer. (Hackett.)
 Young G. Salisbury, grocer, (Brundrett and Co. L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Aaron, A Plymouth Dock.
 Adam, W Lambeth.
 Alderton, W and R Lightollers, Chorley, Lancashire.
 Ashford, C S Harrow-road.
 Balmer, J City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street.
 Banks, R Liverpool.
 Bark, R Halifax.
 Bartlett, R Vincent-square, Westminster.
 Bass, P Ashborne, Derbyshire.
 Bayley, J and Scholes, Manchester.
 Beecher, C C Lothbury.
 Belcher, J. B Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex.
 Bell, C F Castle-street, Bethnal-green.
 Bellwood, R Sculcoates, Yorkshire.
 Beckwith, G Preston, Lancashire.
 Bensley, C Stroud.
 Blake, J Parson's-green, Fulham.
 Blenkin, W Hull.
 Body, W Newhaven.
 Bourne, S Leek.
 Bourne, E Austin-friars.
 Bowles, Ogden, and Windham, Salisbury, and J Barrow, Shaftesbury.
 Bradley, M Huddersfield.
 Brown, R and G H Harris, Botolph-lane.
 Brown, G Bread-street, Westminster.
 Browne, W. Brixton.
 Brown, S and T H Scott, St. Mary-hill.
 Brice, W Bristol.
 Brumwill, R Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Buckland, M Bayswater.
 Burton, W Cornhill.
 Burleigh, J Bristol.
 Burrough, M Salisbury.
 Chubb, C Portsea.
 Cobham, W and T Jones, Ware.
 Cohen, E Broad-street.
 Coombes, J and J Shadwell-dock.
 Cowell, S Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.
 Cox, W H Bread-street.
 Crombie, R Chelsea.
 Cross, W Worcester.
 Cottush, J Aylesford, Kent.
 Davidson, J Beer-lane, Tower-str. et.
 Davis, E and W Phillips, Church-street, Lambeth.
 Davis, W Newbury.
 Davis, J Trowbridge.
 Day and Spratswill, Tavistock-st. Covent-garden.
 Day, R Crooked-lane.
 Pevey, F Albion-coal-wharf.
 Debenne, J S North Walsham, Norfolk.
 Dellow, J Milk-yard, Lower Shadwell.
 Dixon, E Lamb's Conduit-street.
 Downes, J Brewer-street, St. James's.
 Evans, H Cheapside.
 Farrar, R Bread-street, Cheapside.
 Fisher, T Batty-mills, Yorkshire.
 Fisher, W Union-place, Lambeth.
 Forder, W Basingstoke.

Fogh, R and T Cantrell, Manchester.
 Froogh, W Castleton.
 Gale, J Paternoster-row.
 Gardom, T Epsom.
 Gawan, J Union-street, Somer's-town.
 German, A Plymouth-dock.
 Goodall and Turner, Garlick-hill.
 Goodchild, J jun. High Pallion, Durham.
 Graham, J Birmingham.
 Greaves, J P H Sharp, and F Fisher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-sireet.
 Gray, J Cankell, Yorkshire.
 Griffiths, M J and R. Bristol.
 Grimwood, S Bures, Suffolk.
 Haddon, J North Shields.
 Hall, T and J Malkin, Compton, Derbyshire.
 Halse, T H and T D Meriton, Maiden-lane, Cheapside.
 Hanham, W Bath.
 Hardy, J Heaton Norris, Lancashire.
 Hardisty, G and J Corving, Bedford-court, Covent-garden.
 Hart, A Little Alie-street.
 Harrison, J Sheffield.
 Harris, J Haselor, Warwickshire.
 Hamblin, S Wotton Underedge, Gloucestershire.
 Heath, W Lower-street, Islington.
 Hodge, W Great Hermitage-street.
 Hodgson, R Fleet-street.
 Hoolboom, J E Union-court, Bread-street.
 Hopkinson, J Liverpool.
 Hornsby, T Cornhill.
 Hughes, J Liverpool.
 Hulme, W Leek.
 Hurrell, S Minorities.
 Hutchinson, W P Liverpool.
 Ingham and Haley, Bradford, Yorkshire.
 Jackson, T and W Liverpool.
 Jennings, W Aldersgate-street.
 Jones, T Liverpool.
 Jump, J Fore-street.
 Kershaw, G Romford.
 Knight, J Coppice-row, Clerkenwell.
 Kohler, J St. Swithin's-lane.
 Lambert, S A Bread-street.
 Lawford and Grimsdick, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe.
 Lees, D Foul Leach, Lancashire.
 Lord, S Sutton.
 Makins, W Southwell, Nottinghamshire.
 Manfredi, J S Wheeler-street, Norton-falgate.
 Mill, C Lower East Smithfield.
 Minchin, Carter, and Kelley, Portsmouth.
 Motter-head, J Healy Wood, Lancashire.
 Moon, J Acres Barn, Lancashire.
 Munro, J and H Upper Thames-street.
 Nicholls, W Huntingdon.
 Oakley, T P Ealing.
 Oliphant, J Bucklersbury.
 Parker, R Ellesmere.
 Parker, W High-street, Whitechapel.

Parkes, B Halliford.
 Parkinson, T and T and J Lilley, Sculcoates,
 Yorkshire.
 Perks, J Bristol.
 Perris, W Bath.
 Phillips, W Brighton.
 Plaw, H R Riches-court, Lime-street.
 Pettitt, C Birmingham.
 Pitcher, J Back-road, St. George's East.
 Pitman, J M Sun-street, Bishopsgate.
 Pornell, E Congleton.
 Powell, J and E Holborn-hill.
 Pratt, R Archer-street, Westminster.
 Randall, R Coleman-street.
 Ratcliffe, T J J and R Manchester.
 Richardson, J Liverpool.
 Ridge, G Reading.
 Roberts, S Sheffield.
 Robinson, W jun. Lambhall.
 Robinson, W sen. Craiggs, Lancashire.
 Rutledge, F W Lucas-street, Commercial-road.
 Ryan, J Liverpool.
 Saywell, J Macclesfield, and R Kirkman, Cheapside.
 Scott, B Horncastle.
 Scott, S Thimbleby, Lincolnshire.
 Shaw, J Bond-street.
 Sheath, A and C Boston, Lincolnshire.
 Shoobridge, W Marden, Kent.
 Simpton, G Cophthall-court.
 Sinnott, W Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell.

Slingby, J Manchester.
 Smith, T Chepstow.
 Sorrell, R B Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.
 Sparkes, J and A Coles, Portland-street.
 Spencer, T Manchester.
 Stanton, T Drury-lane.
 Stocks, J Aldersgate-street.
 Taylor, J Leadenhall-street.
 Tazwell, W Drury-lane.
 Timberlake, E. Great Mary-le-bone-street.
 Tittensor, C W and J Foster-lane.
 Upton, G Queen street.
 Wailes, W North Shields.
 Watson, C C Fenchurch-street.
 Wells, B Gracechurch-street.
 West, J Richmond.
 Wheelwright, C A Cullum-street.
 Whitehead, G jun. and G Clarke, Basinghall-street.
 Whitehouse, W and J Galan, Liverpool.
 Wilkinson, J Sculcoates, Yorkshire.
 Wilkinson, Horne and Wilkinson, Friday-street.
 Willson, W Langbourn-chambers.
 Wood, R Hart-street, Bloomsbury.
 Wootton, W Tyer's-gateway, Bermondsey.
 Woodeson, T W Dover-street, Piccadilly.
 Woodward, J Banbury.
 Woodroof, J Gun-street.
 Wetherspoon, M Liverpool.
 Yates, J Maryland, North America.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of April, 1820.

	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29.75	30.33	23 & 24	N.E.	29.03	8	S.E.	1.30	0.58	26
Thermometer.	50.67	70°	19	S.W.	33½°	6	W.	36½°	27°	5 & 26
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	26.31	69½	25	N.E.	0	14	N.E.	69½	55½	6

Prevailing wind,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11; hail 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
10	14	3	24	7	6

The first five days were fine and warm; the nine following were for the most part cold, cloudy, and wet; the rain at intervals fell very heavy, and was of long duration. The 7th was a remarkably cold day, with showers of hail and rain. From the 15th to the 26th the wind blew chiefly from the E. and N.E. and the weather was extremely fine with an almost cloudless atmosphere. During this period, the variation of temperature was very great, the difference between the diurnal extremes being only once less than

St. John's-square, 19th May, 1820.

22° and frequently 24° or 25°. The average variation in 24 hours, for the month, is between 18° and 19°.

The barometer continued rising gradually from the 15th, till it attained the maximum, on the 24th, and then it fell, in the course of the two following days, 0.85 of an inch, and early on the morning of the 27th much heavy rain fell, amounting to 0.308 of an inch, accompanied with a gale of wind from the north, and a considerable reduction of temperature. The three last days were fair and mild.

A. E.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE new reign must be characterized as peculiarly UNFORTUNATE. Its principal events hitherto have consisted of prosecutions, punishments, and executions. The future historian, relieved from the domination of the

spirit of the times, and unrestrained by informations *ex officio*, by special juries composed of magistrates, and by the stern discretion of judges, may trace the causes and discuss the remedies,—when, alas! the enquiry is too late, and useless!

Since

Since our last publication, execution has taken place on **THISTLEWOOD, BRUNT, DAVIDSON, INGS, and TIDD**, five of the men implicated in the treasons in which they were tutored by a man of the name of Edwards, directed "by God knows whom." This agent has since been indicted as a principal by the persevering virtue of Alderman Wood, but Edwards is said to have left the country. It is not improbable that the minds of the convicted were ripe for any mischief, but as they might never have imagined the plan of assassination without instigation, it seems to be deeply important to the cause of truth and humanity, that the real authors, whoever they be, and however high in rank and station, should be traced and brought to justice. Any system of instigating men to commit crimes in the hope of punishing them is new, and too horrid to contemplate; yet it is well known, that the same public spirited magistrate brought it home to three pretended agents of the Police, who were convicted, but have since been pardoned. To watch the vicious, and guard against their machinations, is one thing; but to instigate and encourage them is another.

Since our last, also, it has been deemed expedient by the advisers of the Crown to call on the Court of King's Bench to pass judgment on Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, Bamford, and Healey, for the alleged crime of attending a meeting of petitioners at Manchester, the horrid details of whose dispersion have so often disgraced our pages. A *special* jury at York found the parties innocent of a variety of charges which had been conjured up; but declared the meeting illegal, and the defendants guilty of attending it. For this crime, therefore, in which 50 or 60,000 persons participated by attendance, the Court, consisting of Abbott, Bayley, Best, and Holroyd, judged it proper to sentence Mr. HUNT to two years and six months imprisonment in Hechester Gaol; and Messrs. JOHNSON, BAMFORD, and HEALEY, to twelve months in Lincoln Gaol; besides requiring prolonged securities for their good behaviour. The fact requires no comment of ours, and we hope to be excused making any. The entire case has, however, excited the keenest sympathy of the nation, and a subscription to relieve the parties has been set on foot. At the same time, Sir Charles Wolseley was sentenced to 18 months

imprisonment; and other heavy penalties were accumulated on a minister of the name of HARRISON, who, with over-zeal, has exerted his energies in favour of reform.

Preparations are making for the costly parade of a coronation in August; but the people are more intent on the result of Mr. Lambton's expected motion in favour of Parliamentary Reform, by repealing the Septennial Bill, and extending the elective franchise to copy-holders in counties, and householders in towns. Adopt this measure, and give the expence of the coronation among the unemployed manufacturers, and then the government would become popular. The deplorable state of the finances are likely to be rendered more deplorable by further loans, with fresh interest to be drawn from a deficient revenue! Indeed, a loan of 12 million, and the abstraction of 12 millions from the Sinking Fund, is already announced.

PETITION OF THE MERCHANTS OF LONDON.

In the House of Commons on the 5th of May, a very important Petition of the Merchants of London was introduced by the following able speech of Mr. Baring:

Mr. A. Baring said, he had the honour to rise for the purpose of presenting a Petition from a most respectable body of the Merchants of London. Whether he adverted to the terms in which their Petition was couched, to the respectability of the Gentlemen by whom it was signed, or to the peculiar circumstances of the country under which it was presented, he felt, and the House, he thought, would also feel, that a more important subject had never been submitted to its consideration. He did anticipate, when he reflected on the general interest which the Petition had created—on the general desire that was expressed by so many persons representing as they did so many different interests, that thus appealed to, the attention and wisdom of that House would be applied to its investigation. It would be for the House to ascertain whether, in the present distressed state of the country, the causes of that distress were so incredible that it was not in its power to afford relief—or whether, on the contrary, these effects could be remedied by a successful application of its attention and wisdom. There was, in the present circumstances of public embarrassment, much, he feared, to which no remedy could be applied, at least, no Parliamentary remedy; but at the same time he was satisfied there was a great portion of that embarrassment and distress which could be relieved by a prompt and efficient exertion of that House. He should have said, that none of the persons who signed or supported the present Petition, entertained any

any intention of attacking the interests of any other class. Indeed, it was quite clear to them, and indeed to every other man who understood his real interests, that no particular branch, either as to its commerce or its agriculture, could be benefitted by any measure which improved the general prosperity. In fact, it was quite impossible for any man of the least information to suppose that commerce could derive benefit from a state of things in which agriculture and manufactures were the reverse of flourishing.—The commercial evils under which we laboured had been attributed to the transition from war to peace; but it ought to be considered that we had been five years in a state of peace, and that we were now not only without any beneficial alteration, but rather in a condition of aggravated distress. All other parts of Europe were recovering from the general suffering; Great Britain was the only country in which every branch of industry remained not merely as depressed, but much more depressed than it had hitherto been. He confessed that when he contemplated our situation, he was sorry to say, that he discerned strong indications that we must still be considered a declining country. The agriculturists loudly complained of the distress which they experienced—the manufacturers and the merchants united in similar declarations of pressure. With respect to commerce especially, he was persuaded that during the last two years it had not been in the slightest degree productive to those who were engaged in it; nay, he feared that, on the contrary, they had sustained much loss. He entertained the same apprehension with respect to manufactures. The mind naturally turned to the investigation of the cause of this extraordinary state of things. He wished it was in his power to give a satisfactory solution of it: but difficult as that was, it would, he was afraid, puzzle him much more to suggest a remedy for the evil. The extraordinary improvement which had taken place in every part of our industry and commerce during the late war, had been followed by a languor as remarkable. No country had ever taken greater strides towards unbounded wealth and splendour than this country in the late war. During that period, in consequence of our maritime supremacy, we monopolised the trade of the world. Every effort made to injure our commerce recoiled on those by whom it was projected. At the present moment, having gained the objects for which the war was undertaken, our industry and trade were in a state of utter prostration. The extraordinary success which we enjoyed during the contest naturally rendered us careless and inattentive to those wise principles to which we were originally indebted for our commercial greatness. Fortune poured her gifts upon us in so uninterrupted a stream, that we seemed to think any care to retain her favour superfluous. Now, however, the case was very different. We must no longer indulge in dangerous relaxation. Our agri-

culture, our manufactures, our commerce, all required the greatest possible care. They could no longer be left unattended to. Formerly no imprudent measure, no false step could check their growth; now they might soon and easily be stunted without the power of recovery. That which rendered our condition still more alarming was, that the trade we had lost had gone into different channels. The various countries of Europe shared it among them. Instead of being without competition we had competitors all over the world; and it behoved us therefore to act with the utmost circumspection. The safest and the wisest course which, under these circumstances, it appeared to him that we could pursue, was a recurrence to those old established principles and maxims to which the country first owed its commercial success. To those principles and maxims he was persuaded we must look as affording us the only hope of retrieving ourselves. It was not the loss of our commerce alone which occasioned the general suffering. We had lost a great commerce—but we had also incurred an immense debt, added to, and aggravated by, what was in that respect, at least an unfortunate departure from our ordinary currency.—Easily as in the times of our prosperity we had borne this load, he confessed that he could not but entertain a feeling approaching to despondency when he contemplated the inadequate means to which he must now look for sustaining it. That debt, he repeated, had been materially increased by the alteration which had taken place in the character of our currency last year. Whether that alteration was right or wrong, was not the present question; but no man could deny that it had added from a fourth to a third to our debt.—No man could deny that now gold was at the Mint price, namely 3*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* an ounce, the pound note, and the debt payable with it, must be of a very different value from that which they were when gold was 4*l.* 10*s.* an ounce. The alteration in our currency had also operated in aggravating the effect of the taxes to a similar extent. It had also aggravated the effect of the Corn Laws. Calculating on the increase in price both of food and of labour, which all this occasioned, it was impossible for any man not to see the impossibility that this country, so burdened, could enter into a successful competition with the commercial rivals which had started up around us. Whether we had sunk to the lowest state of our probable depression,—whether things had come to their level—it was perhaps difficult to ascertain. He feared not. He feared that, as the House had seen from year to year Ministers coming down with prophecies of increased prosperity, the croakers would now have their turn.—Certain it was, that since the peace there was no evil prognostic which the most confirmed alarmist could have ventured upon that had not been sadly verified. On the subject of the Corn Laws he would not trouble the House; because, whatever might be his opi-
nion

nion of them, it was not his intention to recommend, nor did the petitioners wish any immediate disturbance of those laws. He was perfectly persuaded that no laws of any kind could long uphold the present price of produce in this country; but he felt it would be highly improper at present to agitate the minds of the country by a discussion which could not be followed by any immediate practical result. He was quite sure that every intelligent man would condemn with him the absurdity of opposing the interests of one class of the people to the interests of another. And yet a manifesto had made its appearance from certain persons associated for the purpose of endeavouring to induce Parliament to impose further restraints on the importation of agricultural produce (on which object he would say nothing, as he was sure it would be discountenanced by the House), in which manifesto, the interests of the agriculturist were spoken of as of much more importance than the interests of the manufacturer, or the interests of the merchant. Nothing could exceed the absurdity of all this, and he was persuaded that more nonsense in the way of political economy was never broached. To assert that one class was more useful in society than another, or that the interests of one class should be preferred to those of another, was just as foolish as it would be to say, that in the human body, the heart, or the lungs, or the liver, was more serviceable than any other organ in the performance of the animal functions. Every person of common sense must feel that this country, highly populous as it had become, must mainly depend for the support of that population, and for its comparative prosperity, on the cultivation of every branch of its industry. It was most important that Parliament should consider, since we could not recover what we had lost, how we should retain what we still possessed. To do this we must look back to the principles of our ancestors. The first desideratum was such security and tranquillity in the country as would enable the possessor of capital to employ it without apprehension. The second, and it was that to which the petitioners principally referred, was as great a freedom of trade as was compatible with other and important considerations. The benefits to be derived from security were incalculable.—Without that security the distress in which a great part of the population was involved must be deeply aggravated. In former times the institutions of the country were respected, and the laws were obeyed, while rational liberty was enjoyed, and the result was, that the country was the favourite theatre of commercial enterprize. But a great change had taken place; and to him it was evident, that if the state of insubordination which had so long existed were permitted to continue, the most fatal consequences would ensue. He was sorry to find that the effects of the present state of things were beginning to be felt as he apprehended they would be felt in

Scotland, where the good sense of the people seldom failed in ascertaining their best interests. He was sorry to hear from Paisley that a considerable number of the smaller manufacturers were withdrawing in consequence of the state of insubordination in which that neighbourhood was thrown.—without a return to order, without respect for the laws was perfectly restored, it was impossible to expect that the possessors of capital would risk it in commercial speculations. To a people so discerning as the Scotch, he was surprised that the example of a country close to them had not been sufficiently convincing on this subject. What was the reason that in Ireland, with its cheap food and its immense population, manufactures had never been established to any extent? Because the greater part of that country had always been in a state of the worst insubordination and lawlessness. An additional proof of the necessity of security to commerce and manufactures, might be found in the fact, that the very small portion of manufacture existing in Ireland was carried on precisely at that little spot of it where tranquillity was established. He considered therefore, a main obstacle to our hope of commercial recovery, to consist in the general insubordination and insecurity which pervaded the country. But that was not the sole obstacle. Another great obstacle was that of which the Petitioners complained—a reluctance to return to the old and established principles on which our commercial prosperity was originally founded. We were now surrounded with jealous rivals. Every Government was endeavouring to aggrandize its subjects by commerce. Nor was it surprising that many parts of Europe, as well as America,* where trade was unrestricted by the fetters imposed upon it in this country, beat us in the market. In France great strides were making. He had been for some time a resident in that country, and he knew it to be the fact that no Government could pay more attention to the interests of commerce. He had that morning received a letter from a friend at Paris, in which his correspondent said, “Manufacturers of all kinds are more employed than they have been for years;—the labourers are all at work;—and no branch of industry is without bread.” What the Petitioners wished was to draw the serious attention of the House to the subject, and to the expediency of some legislative interposition. They stated, that it was not possible they could be expected to enter into competition with their Continental rivals, unless some attempt were made to the old principles of freedom of trade. At the same time they were very far from wishing for such a sudden alteration as might be injurious to existing interests. It was evident that something must be done. It was impossible that the country could rise from its present depressed state without some change in our commercial system. It was a subject wholly divested of the prejudice of party feeling.

ing. All parties must concur in one wish. He was convinced that no Gentleman was more anxious to see the sound principles to which he had alluded carried into operation, than the Right Honourable Gentleman in whose hands at present the regulation of our trade was placed. He did not wish to say any thing harsh of that Right Honourable Gentleman's predecessor, than whom no man could be more zealous or desirous of doing good; but he could not speak of him with equal praise. But that which was one of the most alarming symptoms, was the apathy with which the Government in general regarded this subject. So far were they from being sensible of the necessity of some exertion, that (as in matters of finance) they went on from year to year, trusting that the next year would be spontaneously productive of some favourable change, and apparently with very indistinct notions of what the real condition of the country was. Whenever a question arose between two classes of the community, Government, without seeming to have any opinion of their own, stood by until they ascertained which party could give them the most effectual support. If the House looked back to an earlier period of those which were still our own times, they would behold a different picture; they would find Mr. Pitt engaged in framing a commercial treaty, and, amidst difficulties of every description, boldly taking whatever steps appeared to him to be the best calculated to advance our commercial prosperity. He wished that he could see a little of the same spirit in the present day. Instead of that Ministers were balancing one party against another, and trying how they could keep their places from one year to another; neglecting in the mean while all those great commercial and national questions to which their most lively attention ought to be directed. Having stated that the general object of the Petitioners was a renewal, under certain limitations, of the freedom of trade, by the abolition of all injurious restrictions, he might, perhaps, be excused if, without entering into minute details, he suggested some of the improvements which were deemed desirable. The first doctrine which the petitioners wished to combat was, that fallacious one which had of late years arisen, that this country ought to subsist on its own produce; that it was wise on the part of every country to raise within itself the produce requisite for its consumption. Now really it was most absurd to contend, that if a country, by selling any article of manufacture could purchase the produce which it might require, at half the expence at which that produce could be raised, it should nevertheless be precluded from doing so. It was one of the wise dispensations of Providence to give to different parts of the world different climates and different advantages; probably with the great moral purpose of bringing human beings together for the mutual relief of their wants. But these

absurd reasoners had found out that the only true wisdom was, in spite of that benevolent ordination, to endeavour to produce at home by considerable effort and at great disadvantage that, which with ease, and at half the expence, might be procured elsewhere. To some countries greater fertility of soil, to others greater ingenuity on the part of the people was imparted. But according to the profound gentlemen to whom he alluded, no exchange should take place of the produce of the one for the fabric of the other. Nay, they would have the Swede or Norwegian scratch his barren rocks, in the hope of a scanty crop, rather than purchase with his ample forest the means of living from countries possessed of abundance. But to come more closely to the immediate object in view. There was the duty on the importation of wool. On what principle could that be defended? A tax on the raw material. He was curious to hear what Ministers would say on the subject, when the Noble Lord (Lord Milton) should bring forward the motion, of which he had that evening given notice. He believed that this was the first in which in any country, where commerce was protected and fostered, that such an impost had been attempted. The woollen manufacture especially—the favourite branch of our ancient industry—that that should be subjected to such a burden, he strongly felt as most injurious. It might be asserted, that it could bear the tax. Let it be recollected, however, that as it was not always possible to ascertain exactly how much an animal could bear, so it was not always possible to ascertain exactly how much a manufacture could bear; and that in touching the manufacture to which he alluded, they tampered with one of vital importance, a single mistake about which would be fatal. He conjured the House to keep this in mind, when they came to the consideration of the question which the Noble Lord intended soon to raise; and he was happy that the subject was in such excellent hands. The chief manufacture of the country was at stake. When he said that the manufacture of the country was at stake, he would add that the agriculture of the country was equally at stake. The tax on the raw material from abroad must inevitably bring down the price of the raw material here. Since the tax had been imposed, the trade had fallen immensely; and he had no doubt the price of wool would fall also. Many persons would contend that the home market was every thing, and that the foreign market was nothing. Suppose it should turn out that manufacturers in all parts of the Continent, where they were thriving in consequence of the cheapness of labour and the freedom of the raw material from duty, should beat us entirely out of the foreign market, in what state would the interests of agriculture then be at home? If the woollen manufacture were to sink, wool of home growth must be exported in immense quantities, similar to those

those in which our Princes formerly paid their subsidies, and would of course be deteriorated in value. The tax, therefore, would eventually be as injurious to the farmer as to the manufacturer. Under all these circumstances, he certainly had felt the greatest surprise to find his Majesty's Government, without having heard a word on the subject, declare their determination not to countenance any alteration in the law. A tax on the raw material was contrary to the practice of this country in all times, until the extreme prosperity which existed during the late war, when every old principle was borne down, when it mattered not, commanding the seas as we did, whether we imposed a duty on wool, or on any other commodity necessary to our manufactures, and when we could neglect with impunity those maxims which we must now re-establish if we wish to avert a portion of the evils that threatened the country. Another important point was, such a revision of the regulations respecting the revenue as would show where our old principles had been deviated from, accompanied by a determination to correct those aberrations unless very cogent reasons could be shown for persevering in them. Every endeavour should be made to abolish restriction as far as it was practicable to do so. For instance, in the article of timber. Why not allow the Norwegians, the Poles, the Russians, to import their timber into this country, which would necessarily cause a great consumption of British manufactures and great employment of British shipping? And here he would observe, that the restrictive system had not only driven us out of the continental market, but had communicated a character of severity to our commercial regulations generally injurious to us. He was sure that our restrictions, and especially those on the importation of timber, had created many enemies who possessed considerable means of annoyance. On that subject he would not, however, say more, as he had reason to hope that the Gentlemen opposite had made up their minds to allow at least of some alteration in the existing law.—Another desirable step would be to do away totally prohibition as much as possible. Where protection for particular manufactures was considered to be necessary, it ought to be in the form of duty and not in that of prohibition. Prohibition had no doubt seriously injured the revenue by the encouragement which it gave to smuggling. The Customs had fallen off a million and a half in the course of the last year.—He was sure that a good deal of that defalcation might be ascribed to prohibition. Nothing could be more absurd than to suppose any prohibition would prevent the introduction of articles that were in demand. The fact was, that at an advance of 20 or 25 per cent. all light prohibited articles might be had at our doors. He would not say what sex was the more to blame, but such was the fact. Indeed, it

was quite impossible to suppose that ladies would not procure French gloves or shoes in this way if they could not get them in any other; and thus the revenue suffered without the attainment of the object which the prohibition contemplated. He did not wish to make any general sweeping assertions; but he must observe, that Honourable Gentlemen, in agreeing to cite the Navigation Laws as affording a protection to commerce were much mistaken. Their tendency was to injure commerce. For instance, coals—so necessary to our manufactures—might, but for the Navigation Laws, be brought to our ports at half their present price by Dutch or German vessels. The principle of the Navigation Laws was, that no produce should be imported into this country except in our own vessels, or in the vessels of that country to which the produce belonged. He thought that no restriction ought to be held on foreign ships importing into this country, whether the produce was of their own or any other country. When this restriction was imposed, he was sure that those who framed it did not clearly see the advantage of a free intercourse between this and other nations. The freedom of the transit trade was also a most desirable object. The importation of every commodity for re-exportation ought to be allowed, and any opposition to this principle was a restriction of our commercial transactions. He was not aware that a regulation of this sort would interfere with the interests of any Gentleman or set of Gentlemen in this country; but if it so happened that it did, he felt convinced that the House, or any Committee to whom the subject was referred, would give every attention to any representations which should be made to them. But upon a subject of this kind, he hoped Gentlemen would go into an inquiry, without any prejudice or party feelings, looking only to the advancement of the commerce of the country, and not listening or yielding to any interest without considering the justice of the objections which should be made. A great objection had been made to the transit of German linens, and petitions had been presented against its importation even for exportation. A vague and idle notion existed that this would injure the linen trade of Ireland; that that trade was in fact at stake, if such an importation were allowed. A Noble Lord who was interested in this trade, was so strongly of this opinion, that the question was decided against the importation. The House should, however, consider, without looking to the right or to the left, that their great object ought to be to use every possible means to revive the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom. He was aware that the Linen Trade of Ireland deserved their greatest attention, and ought to be encouraged by every possible means; there was no trade which was more entitled to protection, but the transit to which he alluded could by no means affect that trade. The

consumption of German linen here was the only means by which the Irish Linen Trade could be affected.—What, in the mean time, was the effect of this prohibition?—If we were to send goods to foreign markets, they must be made up of assorted articles. Suppose we send to the French colonies, what were we to send but such articles as would suit the market? There was a time when we sent our fleets under convoys, and when no other country could oppose us; then we could send out what we pleased; but now that exclusive monopoly was at an end.—Every nation was as free as we were to go to the different markets, therefore we were bound to exert ourselves, to procure a market as well as our neighbours. It was also of importance that we should alter our commercial regulations with respect to France. He was aware that strong prejudices existed against us in that country, not to speak of those existing here. But he did not think it would be difficult in a little time to remove those prejudices. Here he felt it necessary to state, that he by no means blamed the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), who lately conducted negotiations between this country and France, for not having stipulated for, or forced any commercial concessions. It was desirable that all restrictive regulations between the trade of England and France should be removed, but to do so we must begin at home. It would be unfair to attempt a negotiation for a commercial intercourse, while we kept our ports shut against them. Let it be considered that it was not by a restrictive system that this country had grown to such a pitch of greatness, but, on the contrary, that such a system was a bar to that greatness. It was necessary also to remove an impression which our system of commerce had made abroad. We were looked up to as the first commercial nation in the world, and it was therefore believed that we had adopted our restrictive or protecting system, from a conviction of its beneficial effects on our commerce. This impression it was our interest as well as our duty to remove, by altering our commercial regulations with foreign powers. The next point to which he would direct the attention of the House, was an extension of our trade with India. He was aware that this was a delicate subject; that it was one concerning which we had to deal not with a foreign power, but a power at home. But he felt persuaded if the Gentlemen who conduct the affairs of that Company had a fair case made out to them; if it was clearly shewn that the trade between this country could be extended without injury to their interests, their concurrence would be easily obtained. At all events, he was sure they would come fairly forward and argue the subject—and if upon inquiry, such extension should be shewn to be injurious to their interests, he would be the last man in the House or the country to press his suggestion. He was aware that there were two great objections to the ex-

tension of this trade: first, that it would open a facility of smuggling in the China seas; and secondly, that such an extended intercourse on the part of this country, would derange existing regulations, and involve the India Government in difficulties with the Government of China. He knew that it was a difficult matter to manage the Government of China. But to these two objections he would give what he conceived to be an unanswerable argument. What was there now to prevent the Americans from trading between China and Amsterdam? It was a thing daily done. If then this was the case, he should like to know what injury was likely to be done to the India Company by English vessels carrying on a similar trade? It was urged on former occasions, that English vessels would enter into smuggling transactions. Suppose them to do so, there was a means of catching them at some time. The vessels and their commanders were known, besides there were securities given which could always be come at. But where was the remedy against a foreigner who smuggled goods from China to England, or elsewhere? He came, deposited his cargo, was off, and nobody could find him or make him responsible in any other way for what he had done. Then came the argument, that such an extension of trade would involve the India Government in difficulty with that of China, but it was known that the Americans had for a considerable time carried on that trade without being involved in any such difficulty, at least, we had not heard of any—why could not this country be allowed to carry it on in a similar manner? Why should not it be open to our own merchants as well as to foreigners? Beside, this trade would give to this country a commercial intercourse with the Spanish Colonies in South America. The trade in the Indian seas would be wonderfully improved if opened to the spirit and enterprize of British merchants. That trade was now carried on by Americans, whose vessels went from port to port unrestricted as to their tonnage or any other disqualification to which British traders were subject. Let this trade be thrown open, and it was impossible to say what advantages may not be derived to this country from it—from the ingenuity, enterprize and industry of the merchants of Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, and our other commercial sea ports. At all events, enough was known to shew that it would be an improvement to the commerce of the country. He begged pardon for having trespassed so long on the attention of the House. He was sure, that whatever proposition of this nature was proposed to the Company, they would meet it with that fairness and deliberation which the discussion of so important a subject demanded. He believed that he had pretty generally pointed out those alterations which he conceived practicable in our commercial system. He was sure the house would feel with him, that the circumstances of the times were such as

to call for the minutest inquiry, on their parts, into every possible means of improving this trade and commerce. It was their duty to shew to the country, that nothing practicable was left undone to contribute to relieve those distresses under which so many laboured. It was natural when any portion of the country felt distress, that they should apply by petition to Parliament for relief, and it was the duty of Parliament to shew that they adopted every means in their power of affording it. He knew very well, that there were many hard and severe distresses, which it was out of the power of any Parliament to remedy. He recollected the lines of the Poet—

"How small of all the ills which men endure,
The part which Kings or Lords can cause or cure."
But it was the duty of Parliament to turn their minds seriously to the question—to shew the people that their wants were not neglected—to let them see that no party feeling or prejudice operated, but that all, however differing on other points, were united on this; by doing this, they would do more to quiet that disturbed feeling, to set at rest those angry passions which arose in a great measure from distress, than could be done by any other means. The Honourable Gentleman, after moving that the Petition be received, sat down amidst loud cheers from all sides of the House.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF LONDON,
Sheweth,

That foreign commerce is eminently conducive to the wealth and prosperity of a country, by enabling it to import the commodities for the production of which the soil, climate, capital, and industry of other countries are best calculated, and to export in payment those articles for which its own situation is better adapted.

That freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country.

That the maxim of buying in the cheapest market, and selling in the dearest, which regulates every merchant in his individual dealings, is strictly applicable, as the best rule for the trade of the whole nation.

That a policy, founded on those principles, would render the commerce of the world an interchange of mutual advantages, and diffuse an increase of wealth and enjoyments among the inhabitants of each State.

That, unfortunately, a policy the very reverse of this has been, and is, more or less adopted and acted upon by the Government of this and of every other country, each trying to exclude the production of other countries, with the specious and well-meant design of encouraging its own productions; thus inflicting on the bulk of its subjects, who are consumers, the necessity of sub-

mitting to privations in the quantity or quality of commodities; and thus rendering what ought to be the source of mutual benefit and harmony among States, a constantly recurring occasion of jealousy and hostility.

That the prevailing prejudices in favour of the protective or restrictive system, may be traced to the erroneous supposition that every importation of foreign commodities occasions a diminution or discouragement of our own productions to the same extent; whereas it may be clearly shown that, although the particular description of production which could not stand against unrestrained foreign competition would be discouraged, yet as no importation could be continued for any length of time, without a corresponding exportation, direct or indirect, there would be an encouragement, for the purpose of that exportation, of some other production to which our situation might be better suited; thus affording at least an equal, and probably a greater and certainly a more beneficial employment to our own capital and labour.

That of the numerous protective and prohibitory duties of our commercial code, it may be proved that, while all operate as a very heavy tax on the community at large, very few are of any ultimate benefit to the classes in whose favour they were originally instituted, and none to the extent of the loss occasioned by them to other classes.

That among the other evils of the restrictive or protective system, not the least is, that the artificial protection of one branch of industry or source of production against foreign competition, is set up as a ground of claim by other branches for similar protection; so that if the reasoning upon which these restrictive or prohibitory regulations are founded, were followed out consistently, it would not stop short of excluding us from all foreign commerce whatsoever. And the same train of argument, which, with corresponding prohibitions and protective duties, should exclude us from foreign trade, might be brought forward to justify the re-enactment of restrictions upon the interchange of productions (unconnected with public revenue) among the kingdoms composing the Union, or among the counties of the same kingdom.

That an investigation of the effects of the restrictive system, at this time, is peculiarly called for, as it may, in the opinion of your Petitioners, lead to a strong presumption, that the distress which now so generally prevails, is considerably aggravated by that system; and that some relief may be obtained by the earliest practicable removal of such of the restraints as may be shown to be most injurious to the capital and industry of the community, and to be attended with no compensating benefit to the public revenue.

That a declaration against the anti-commercial principles of our restrictive system is of the more importance at the present juncture, inasmuch as, in several instances

of recent occurrence, the merchants and manufacturers in Foreign States have assailed their respective Governments with applications for further protective or prohibitory duties and regulations, urging the example and authority of this country, against which they are almost exclusively directed, as a sanction for the policy of such measures. And certainly, if the reasoning upon which our restrictions have been defended is worth any thing, it will apply in behalf of the regulations of Foreign States against us. They insist upon our superiority in capital and machinery, as we do upon their comparative exemption from taxation, and with equal foundation.

That nothing would more tend to counteract the commercial hostility of Foreign States, than the adoption of a more enlightened and more conciliatory policy on the part of this country.

That although, as a matter of mere diplomacy, it may sometimes answer to hold out the removal of particular prohibitions, or high duties, as depending upon corresponding concessions by other States in our favour, it does not follow that we should maintain our restrictions, in cases where the desired concessions on their part cannot be obtained. Our restrictions would not be the less prejudicial to our own capital and industry, because other governments persisted in preserving impolitic regulations.

That, upon the whole, the most liberal would prove to be the most politic course, on such occasions.

That, independent of the direct benefit to be derived by this country on every occasion of such concession or relaxation, a great incidental object would be gained, by the recognition of a sound principle or standard, to which all subsequent arrangements might be referred; and by the salutary influence which a promulgation of such just views by the Legislature, and by the Nation at large, could not fail to have on the policy of other States.

That in thus declaring, as your Petitioners do, their conviction of the impolicy and injustice of the restrictive system, and in desiring every practicable relaxation of it, they have in view only such parts of it as are not connected, or are only subordinately so, with the public revenue. As long as the necessity for the present amount of revenue subsists, your Petitioners cannot expect so important a branch of it as the customs to be given up, nor to be materially diminished, unless some substitute, less objectionable, be suggested. But it is against every restrictive regulation of trade, not essential to the revenue, against all duties merely protective from foreign competition, and against the excess of such duties as are partly for the purpose of revenue, and partly for that of protection, that the prayer of the present Petition is respectively submitted to the wisdom of Parliament.

The following is the case of the Land-owners of Great Britain, alluded to in Mr. Baring's speech:

Report of George Webb Hall, Esq. Chairman of the General Committee of Management for the Agricultural Associations in Great Britain and Ireland, made to the said Committee at Henderson's Hotel, on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1820.

Gentlemen,—I have to report to you, that in execution of the trusts reposed in this Committee by the General Meeting held in this place, on Monday, the 25th day of Oct. last, I have taken upon myself to send to the chief magistrate in every town in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and to circulate, in various other parts of the United Kingdom, copies of the origin and proceedings of the Agricultural Associations in Great Britain, which has produced a very considerable effect, in confirming, extending, and enlarging the associations then formed, and has added many new associations to the general cause: that I have held a most extensive correspondence with almost every county in England, and with several in Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland, as will appear by the bundles of letters now laid on your table for your inspection and perusal: and I have particular pleasure in reporting to you, that the associations, generally, have acquired no inconsiderable accession of strength and consistency since I had last the honour of meeting you in this place.

Gentlemen,—We are now assembled for the purpose of entering on one of the most arduous tasks ever before confided in this or any other nation, to so small a number of men;—men too that are inexperienced and untried in the path which lies before them—unaided by power,—unsupported by patronage,—and unprotected by interest: in short, I may fairly describe ourselves as men destitute of every supposed requisite for the undertaking in which we are about to embark—except the energies of our own minds, and the justice of our cause;—and supported only by those who have hitherto been considered, but most mistakenly so considered, as I shall prove in the sequel, as the most inconsiderable class of men in the nation, viz. the cultivators of the soil of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

But, Gentlemen, what we want in patronage we will supply by facts, what we want in interest by arguments, and what we want in political power, we will sustain by truth and justice; which, when respectfully and properly submitted to the British legislature, have never yet been pleaded in vain. With the example, therefore, before our eyes, of the final success and triumph of Mr. Wilberforce in the instance of the slave-trade, after so many defeats, I urge you to think of nothing but ultimate success; well knowing, that until British agriculture shall receive equal protection with her commerce and manufactures, it will be impossible to carry it on

on with advantage to the country or benefit to the cultivator, and that the declension of our agriculture must prove the destruction of both our commerce and our manufactures.

Gentlemen,—I will not conceal from you, that the most difficult point we shall have to encounter, is the opinion which men of all ranks and descriptions, not only in the united kingdom, but throughout Europe, have imbibed, viz., that the amazing wealth and power which this mighty nation has displayed, is derived from her commerce and manufactures, rather than from her agriculture; and therefore it is that the interests of our agriculture have been for centuries past more or less sacrificed to the supposed, although mistaken, interests of our commerce and manufactures. But those who investigate this question more profoundly will ascertain, that it is from the unceasing industry and energies of her inhabitants, protected as they are by her unrivalled constitution, the fertility of her soil, her boundless mines of coal, and the union of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, in one and the same people, that the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has surpassed the whole world in wealth and power, as she has in arts and in arms; and that all the present sufferings of her people arise simply and solely for want of preserving a due equilibrium between her agriculture, her commerce, and her manufactures. She has sacrificed the former to the mistaken interests of the two latter sources of her wealth and power; and being well assured that no redress can be expected until this committee shall satisfy the legislature, his Majesty's ministers, and the public, of the dependance not only of the commerce and manufactures of this country, but of the revenue also upon her agriculture, I have spared neither time nor pains to demonstrate this fact by such a comparative statement of the profits of each to the country at large, as I doubt not, when it shall be thoroughly investigated, will set this question at rest for ever. I therefore crave your most serious attention, and your most minute investigation of the following comparative view of the profit to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, arising from her agriculture, her commerce, and her manufactures; by which it is clearly demonstrated, that the depreciation of her wealth, occasioned by the import of foreign produce, duty-free, and which she might grow on her own soil, amounts to a much larger sum than she ever cleared by all her commerce and manufactures put together, whether for home consumption or foreign markets; from whence it may be fairly inferred, that all her present embarrassments arise from this single cause. Dr. Colquhoun, in his Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, estimates the property created in Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1812-13, as follows:

Agriculture and all its branches.....	£216,817,624
Mines and minerals, coals, &c.....	9,000,000
Manufactures in every branch.....	114,230,000
Inland trade in all its branches.....	31,500,000
Foreign commerce and shipping.....	46,373,748
Coasting trade.....	2,000,000
Fisheries, exclusive of the colonial fisheries of Newfoundland	2,100,000
Chartered and private bankers.....	3,500,000

Total....£425,521,379

Without staying to enquire whether the Doctor is correct in all these branches, it is sufficient here to state that this estimate having been prepared anterior to 1814, and published in that year, it could not be fabricated to serve the purpose of the agriculturists; and if we check his estimate by the payments on the property tax, we shall be astonished at the coincidence and corroboration which the Doctor's estimate derives from this criterion. I therefore take the estimate altogether for better for worse, in all its branches, as sufficiently accurate to draw a comparison of the national profit on each branch, and which, when analyzed, will appear as follows:—

Agriculture, and all its branches, in Great Britain and Ireland, 216,817,624l.	
Of this creation, I may fairly estimate 1-4th as the rental or net profit to the land owners for Great Britain and Ireland.....	54,204,406
To the cultivators of the soil for the profits of stock, skill, and capital, I allow 3-4ths of this sum as clear gain, viz. for Great Britain and Ireland, 40,653,303l. of which I estimate for the cultivators of Great Britain 4-5ths.....	32,322,644
To the cultivators of the soil of Ireland 1-5th.	8,130,660
Tithes for Great Britain alone in 1814...	2,732,598
Deduct these four sums for the amount created, and we leave 119,227,016l. for wages, maintenance of working cattle, seed, poor's rate and taxes, &c.	
Mines & minerals, coals, &c. 9,000,000l. Of this creation I reckon 12½ per cent. or 1-8th for the lord's share	1,125,000
The like for the farmers or workers of the mines.	1,125,000
Deduct these two sums from the amount created, and we leave 6,750,000l. for wages and working the mines, &c. &c.	

Total profits on the productions of the soil in 1813

98,840,608
By which it appears, that in 1813, the productions of the soil of Great Britain and Ireland yielded to the owners and occupiers thereof the net clear profit of 98,840,608l. to be expended in the country, whereby all ranks and conditions of men were alike benefited and employed, and the taxes were paid with facility: but in 1814, by the import of foreign produce, duty free, or nearly so, the productions of the soil were depreciated one half of their former value, and they have since averaged a depreciation of about one third of their value in 1813, which depreciation has diminished the currency of the united kingdom, and reduced the value of every other species of property in the same proportion, and produced that universal stagnation in every other business of which all complain, but which so few can solve the cause of.

Manufactures

Manufactures in every branch, 114,230,000l.
 Of this creation, I cannot reckon more, and I presume the manufacturers will not claim, as net profit, than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the residue of the sum created is all capital, wages, and dead charges; the total profit, therefore, to Great Britain and Ireland on all her manufactures, is. £14,278,750
 Inland trade in all its branches 31,500,000l.
 Of this creation, I reckon for the same reasons, the same $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. net profit 3,937,500
 Foreign commerce and shipping 46,373,748l.
 Of this creation the same $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. net profit 5,796,718
 Coasting trade 2,000,000l.
 Of this creation, the same $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. net profit..... 250,000
 Fisheries 2,100,000
 Of this creation, the same $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. net profit..... 262,500
 Chartered & private bankers, 3,500,000l.
 This being a creation of profit upon a capital of 40,700,000l. we carry the whole as profit 3,500,000
 Total net profit to the nation on all the boasted commerce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland only !!! £28,025,468

I will now proceed to check these results by the several payments on the property tax.

First, I deduct 1-5th of the sum of 54,204,406l. above stated as at the rental of Great Britain and Ireland, for the share of rent on land in Ireland, not charged to the property tax, which leaves a sum of 43,363,525l. as the net rental of Great Britain, according to Dr. Colquhoun's estimate. The payment to the property tax in Great Britain in 1814-15 to schedule A, property in land, was 4,297,247l. which, multiplied by 10, ascertains the rental of Great Britain according to the payments on the property tax at the sum of 42,972,470l. leaving only the trifling difference between the Doctor's estimate and the actual payment on the property tax, of 391,055l. The first item, therefore, may be taken to be proved to demonstration as the profit from rent in Great Britain and Ireland.

The next item is for profits to the cultivators of the soil of Great Britain, 32,522,644l. They were charged and paid to the property tax the sum of 2,176,228l. which, at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their profits for England and Wales, and I believe less for Scotland, charges them with a profit of 29,016,373l. So that here again we have demonstration, almost to a fraction, of the truth of the Doctor's estimate, and of the proportion of it which I have allotted to the cultivators of the soil of Great Britain as profit; for I apprehend the allowances made to small tenants will fully balance this difference.

I have no mode of checking the estimate of profit for the cultivators of the soil of Ireland, but the amount is so reasonable and so proportioned to what we can check, that I think no man will dispute any slight variation which might exist between the sum I have estimated and the fact.

The next item is for tithes, 2,732,898l.; this being the amount returned to Parliament for 1814, no man can deny that this was

so much net profit from the soil of Great Britain that year.

The last item is for mines, minerals, and coals; and supposing that Dr. Colquhoun is right in the aggregate, no man can assert that the respective proportions of profit which I have assumed are at all unreasonable, but the fair and usual returns of profit actually derived from the working of mines in general.

Thus have I established, by facts and figures, borne out and corroborated in every instance by the actual payments to the property tax, which amount to demonstration, that the net clear income of Great Britain and Ireland, arising from the land, and the skill, capital, and industry of the cultivators of the soil, did amount in the year 1813 to the enormous sum of, at least, 99 millions eight hundred and forty thousand six hundred and eight pounds; and we have the evidence of facts before us, that up to that year, and as long as this stream of wealth was received and flowed through every vein and artery of the state, our taxes were paid with facility, our labourers were fully employed, our commerce and our manufactures flourished, and all ranks prospered, in defiance of our heavy taxation;—at that time much greater than it is at present. But in 1814, as soon as foreign productions, which might be grown upon our soil, were admitted duty-free, or nearly so, to compete in our own markets with our own productions, the agriculture of the country was first paralyzed, most of our productions fell 50 per cent. while sales were made with difficulty even at this depreciation; confidence in men and property were alike annihilated in a moment, and all our subsequent embarrassments are but the effects of that mistaken policy which induced the legislature in 1814 to listen to the popular cry, but fatal cry of cheap bread; and to permit the import of any productions which might be raised from our own soil upon terms which might produce an artificial reduction in the value of our own produce.

But let us now compare the Doctor's estimate of property created by our commerce and manufactures, and the profits which I have allotted on such creation, with the payments which the merchants and manufacturers have made on the property tax.

Estimating the profits all round, on the sums created at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. except the chartered and private bankers, which, on a capital of 40,700,000l. the Doctor has estimated at considerably less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. we obtain a sum total for the profits on manufactures in every branch, inland trade in all its branches, foreign commerce and shipping, coasting trade, fisheries, and chartered and private bankers, of no more than the sum of 28,025,468l. for Great Britain and Ireland. Of this sum I write off one-fifth for the share of Ireland, which leaves a net total for Great Britain alone of 22,420,375l. for profit, and no more; and I then turn to the

the payments under the property tax, and find schedule D. trades paid 2,000,000*l.* which again proves to a demonstration how nearly the Doctor's estimate of truth is to the fact. For if the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain really paid to the property tax upon profits to the amount of 20,000,000*l.* and actually made no more than 22,424,375*l.* no man can say, when all the contingencies of trade are taken into the account, that they did not pay most handsomely and honourably to the property tax.

Thus, gentlemen, have I at last placed upon a rock, which all the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain can never assail with effect, the true proportions of profit to this great nation arising from her agriculture, her commerce, and her manufactures.

The productions of the soil of the united kingdom, up to 1813, did yield a profit to the nation of no less a sum than...	£99,840,608
While her commerce and manufactures during the same period, yielded a profit of only.....	28,025,468
Leaving a preponderance in favour of agriculture and productions of the soil over commerce and manufactures, of	71,815,140

Or considerably more than twice the amount of all the profits made by all the boasted commerce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland put together. Yet this agriculture, this unfathomable mine of wealth as long as it shall be duly protected, has this great nation sacrificed to the mistaken views of her merchants and manufacturers, who contend that they cannot compete with foreign manufacturers in foreign markets with their woollens, their earthenware, their hardware, and their manufactures generally, unless bread be artificially cheap in this country; and by which artificial reduction, a defalcation in the returns of the productions of our own soil for the last six years, of considerably more than twice the amount of all the profits ever made by our commerce and manufactures for both our home and foreign markets have amounted to, has arisen, and a great proportion of our labourers, both agricultural and manufacturing, have been thrown upon their parishes for subsistence. Such, Gentlemen, are the facts, the figures, and the results on which we ground our application to the legislature for that protection, on all the productions of our soil, which the merchants and manufacturers have so long enjoyed for their skill, capital, and industry; but the principle and policy on which these claims rest, have been so fully enlarged on in a former report, that I will not trespass on your time by here repeating the arguments, and shall only recommend to this committee, and the whole British nation, the most serious examination of the estimate which I have now the honour to lay before you, that the same may be received, admitted, and acted upon if true, and if it shall bear the test of examination; or be detected and exposed, if it shall be found to be incorrect and fallacious.

I cannot conclude this report, Gentlemen, without congratulating each of you, and the whole class of cultivators of the soil throughout Great Britain and Ireland, that I have at last established our pretensions to the superior importance of the agriculture of this country over her commerce and manufactures, upon a basis which it will be difficult for all the skill and ingenuity, all the industry, and all the power of figures, in the hands of the most able and ingenious bankers, merchants, and manufacturers this kingdom can produce, to impugn, or even to shake.

The data which Dr. Colquhoun has afforded me are corroborated and borne out in every instance by the payments to the property tax, and from the statement of profits respectively which I have formed, we have this glorious result, viz. that the cultivators of the soil of the united kingdom, did, by their skill, capital, and industry employed in agriculture in 1813, earn for the landowners, the clergy, and themselves, a net clear profit of 99,840,608*l.*; while in the same period, all the boasted results of all the commerce and manufactures of the united kingdom, both at home and abroad, amounted to no more than a profit of 28,025,468*l.*

If this statement will not convince the legislature, his Majesty's ministers, and the British public, of the justice, the policy, and the necessity of equal protection for the skill, capital, and industry of the cultivators of the soil, with the merchants and manufacturers, nothing but a continuation of their present sufferings can ever do so. For it is as clear as facts and figures can demonstrate, that if the productions of our own soil have depreciated one-third in value per annum since 1813, by the introduction of foreign produce duty-free, then has it cost this nation the third part of 216,117,624*l.* or the sum of 72,272,541*l.* per annum, for the single purpose of enabling our merchants and manufacturers to vend from ten to 15,000,000*l.* worth of their commodities in foreign markets, whereby a profit of a million and a half, or at most two millions sterling, may be gained, to set against this awful depreciation of 72,272,541*l.* and by which depreciation the labours of every man in the united kingdom, seeking to gain a livelihood by skill, capital, and labour, have been arrested, a large portion of our agricultural and manufacturing labourers have been sent to the parish for subsistence, the value of our lands have been reduced, our cultivators are dispirited and broken down, and, finally, every other branch of industry is paralyzed, because no longer supported and fed by the copious stream which gave motion to the whole, as long as our own productions maintained a remunerating price in our own markets.

On the 11th, in a speech on Exchequer Bills, Mr. Maberly stated—

That the imports of 1819, were less by 6,000,000*l.* and the exports by 10,000,000*l.* than

than they were the preceding year; and the total Revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, up to 5th April, 1819, was 50,388,248*l.* while the expenditure of that year was 69,448,899*l.* The boasted Sinking Fund of 5,000,000*l.* was merely nominal, and the real Sinking Fund would be found to be no more than 395,316*l.* On comparing the Revenue of last year with that of this year, up to the 5th Jan. 1820, there was a falling off; in the former year, the Revenue up to 5th Jan. was 49,056,593*l.*; this year, up to the same period, it was 48,208,175*l.* leaving a deficiency of 848,418*l.* and if the deficiency of Ireland was taken, he believed it would be 1,000,000*l.* The only remedy, in his view of the question, was a tax upon property. If a tax of ten millions was levied on real property, and the Assessed Taxes were given up, it would be a boon to the people. If ever there was a time when property could be taxed with propriety it was this. Were not the corn laws a real tax on the people? This could be shewn if the corn bill was removed. The difference between the price actually paid for corn in this country and that for which it could be imported, were it not for the corn bill, was a tax on the people. Supposing this difference to be one pound per quarter, and supposing the quantity of corn consumed annually to be fifteen million quarters, then there was a tax on the people of fifteen millions annually going, not to the revenue, but to the landed proprietor. This was a fact which no man could contradict. The landed proprietors were better able to pay taxes than the lower classes of society, and therefore, if new taxes must be imposed, and they must be imposed, unless the public credit was to be abandoned, which he supposed the House would not readily consent to, they must fall upon property. He did not mean an income tax, nor a tax upon any profession or trade—no man detested such a tax more than he did, he meant a tax upon landed property.

**SPEECHES OF ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD
AND OTHERS ON RECEIVING SENTENCE.**

On Friday, April 28, the Judges took their seats on the Bench, and the prisoners were brought to the Bar, when the Clerk of Arraignment called upon Arthur Thistlewood, and asked him, in the usual terms, what he had to say—

Arthur Thistlewood said, he had been asked what he had to say why judgment should not be passed upon him. To this he would answer, that if he had been prepared with evidence, however pure, and that that evidence had been enforced by the eloquence of a Cicero, he was still satisfied that he could not escape the vengeance of Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh. The prisoner then inveighed in strong terms against the manner in which his trial had been conducted. He had been precluded from examining witnesses to prove the infamy of Adams, Hiden, and

Dwyer. He had applied to have them called before the Solicitor General rose to make a reply; but the Court had inhumanly refused his request; this, he contended, was inconsistent with that spirit of British justice which on all other occasions, except the present, he had no doubt would have prevailed. He challenged the Learned Judges on the Bench to say, whether he had been fairly tried; and if not, whether, if execution should take place, he was not cruelly murdered.—He could have called witnesses to prove that Dwyer had been guilty of the most atrocious offences. He could have proved that Adams was a swindler and the blackest of characters; and of Hiden, he could have produced persons who would have spoken in terms of equal reprobation. These were the persons upon whose testimony alone was he sacrificed to the vengeance of the Ministers. He denied that he had been actuated by any personal motives against Lord Sidmouth. He disclaimed every selfish feeling. A few hours hence, said he, and I shall be no more; but the nightly breeze which will whistle over the silent grave that shall protect me from its keenness, will bear to your restless pillows the memory of one who lived but for his country,—and died when liberty and justice had been driven from its confines by a set of For life, as it respects myself, I care not; but while yet I may, I would rescue my memory from the calumny which I doubt not will be industriously heaped upon it, when it will be no longer in my power to protect it.

Many people who were acquainted with the barefaced manner in which I was plundered by my Lord Sidmouth, will perhaps imagine that personal motives instigated me to the deed; but I disclaim them. My every principle was for the prosperity of my country. My every feeling the height of my ambition was the welfare of my starving countrymen. I keenly felt for their miseries—but when their miseries were laughed at, and when because they dared to express those miseries, they were

. my feelings became too intense, too excessive for endurance, and I resolved on vengeance—I resolved that the lives of the instigators should be the requiem to the souls of murdered innocents.

In this mood I met with George Edwards. And if any doubt should remain upon the minds of the public, whether the deed I meditated was virtuous or contrary, the tale I will now relate will convince them, that in attempting to exercise a power which the law had ceased to have, I was only wreaking national vengeance on a set of wretches unworthy the name or character of men.—This Edwards, poor and penniless, lived near Picket-street, in the Strand, sometime ago, without a bed to lie upon, or a chair to sit in. Straw was his resting place; his only covering a blanket. Owing to his bad character and his swindling conduct, he was driven from thence by his landlord. It is not my intention

intention to trace him through his immorality—suffice it to say that he was in every sense of the word a villain of the deepest atrocity. His landlord refused to give him a character. Some short time after this he called upon his landlord again; but mark the change in his appearance—dressed like a lord in all the folly of the reigning fashion. He now described himself as the right heir to a German Baron, who had been some time dead; that Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth had acknowledged his claims to the title and property, had interfered in his behalf with the German government, and supplied him with money to support his rank in society. From this period I date his career as a government spy.

He got himself an introduction to the Spenceans—by what means I am not aware of—and thus he became acquainted with the reformers in general. When I met with Edwards after the massacre at Manchester, he described himself as very poor; and after several interviews, he proposed a plan for blowing up the House of Commons. This was not my view—I wished to punish the guilty only, and therefore I declined it. He next proposed that we should attack the ministers at the *fete* given by the Spanish Ambassador. This I resolutely opposed, because the innocent would perish with the guilty; besides, there were ladies invited to the entertainment, and I, who am shortly to ascend to the scaffold, shuddered with horror at the idea of that, a sample of which had previously been given by the agents of Government at Manchester, and which the Ministers of his Majesty applauded. Edwards was ever at invention; and at length he proposed attacking them at a cabinet dinner. I asked him where were the means to carry his project into effect? He replied, if I would accede we should not want for means. He was as good as his word; from him came, notwithstanding his apparent penury, the money provided for purchasing the stores, which your Lordships have seen produced in Court upon my trial. He who was never possessed of money to pay for a pint of beer, had always plenty to purchase arms or ammunition. Amongst the conspirators he was ever the most active; ever inducing people to join him, up to the last hour ere the undertaking was discovered.

I had witnesses in Court who could prove they went to Cato-street by appointment with Edwards, with no other knowledge or motive than that of passing an evening amongst his friends. I could also have proved, that subsequent to the fatal transaction, when we met in Holborn, he endeavoured to induce two or three of my companions to set fire to houses and buildings, in various parts of the metropolis. I could prove that subsequent to that again, he endeavoured to induce men to throw hand grenades into the carriages of ministers as they passed through the streets; and yet this man, the contriver, the instigator, the entrapper, is screened from justice

and from exposure, by those very men who seek vengeance against the victims of his and their villany.

With respect to the immorality of our project, I will just observe, that the assassination of a tyrant has always been deemed a meritorious action. Brutus and Cassius were lauded to the very skies for slaying Cæsar; indeed, when any man or any set of men, place themselves above the laws of their country, there is no other means of bringing them to justice than through the arm of a private individual. If the laws are not strong enough to prevent them from murdering the community, it becomes the duty of every member of that community to rid his country of its oppressors.

High treason was committed against the people at Manchester, but justice was closed against the mutilated, the maimed, and the friends of those who were upon that occasion indiscriminately

Albion is still in the chains of slavery—I quit it without regret—I shall soon be consigned to the grave—my body will be immured beneath the soil whereon I first drew breath. My only sorrow is, that the soil should be a theatre for slaves, for cowards, for despots. My motives, I doubt not, will hereafter be justly appreciated. I will therefore now conclude by stating, that I shall consider myself as murdered, if I am to be executed on the verdict obtained against me by the refusal of the Court to hear my evidence. I could have proved Dwyer to be a villain of the blackest dye, for, since my trial, an accomplice of his, named Arnold, has been capitally convicted at this very bar, for obtaining money under circumstances of an infamous nature.

I seek not pity; I demand but justice; I have not had a fair trial, and upon that ground I protest that judgment ought not to be passed upon me.

William Davidson was next called. He entered into a long defence of his conduct, and most strongly inveighed against the charge of Mr. Baron Garrow. He said that he never had formed any intention to murder the Ministers, or to lay his hand on his Sovereign. When Magna Charta was exacted from King John, twenty-five barons were appointed to see that the charter was enforced. If it were infringed four Barons were to protest against it to the King, and if they did not succeed in obtaining redress, then they were to join with the other Barons, and with arms in their hands demand that redress at the point of the sword which their King had refused, and tell him that if he did not yield it, they would levy war against him. This was the language of Magna Charta, but yet he, (Davidson) and his associates had never used such language. He could die but once, and he did not fear death; his only grief was for the large family he would leave behind him: when he thought of this it unmanned him.

Ings said, that he had not much to say, but that he certainly had been entrapped into

the perpetration of this scheme by Edwards, who became acquainted with him while he kept a coffee-shop. He protested solemnly that he had not the least fear of dying, provided that Edwards was only to die with him. Ministers met to consult and conspire to starve the people, and surely when a man saw his family starving, it was not half so bad to assassinate the ministers as to endure starvation—for where was the man who could bear to see his family starving, while others were living in luxury as was the case at present? The meeting at Manchester was by the people, and the people surely had a right to petition, as our forefathers had bled and died for it. He trusted his children would yet live to see the day when ample justice would be done to their country, and Englishmen no longer should be doomed to live as they now did.—His life could only be sacrificed once; but he declared, as a Briton, that he would rather die like a man than live like a slave.

John Thomas Brunt, in a particular bold and unembarrassed manner, said he would repeat what he had before stated to the jury on his trial, which had been so ably knocked down by the Solicitor-General, whose sophisticated eloquence would make even crime a virtue. He then proceeded to recapitulate the circumstances already stated by him on his defence. He protested against the verdict, not that he valued his life; no man valued it less when it was to be sacrificed in liberty's cause. Looking around him in this Court, and seeing the sword of justice and the inscriptions which were placed on the walls above the learned Judges, he could only say, that he felt his blood boil in his veins when he thought how justice was perverted, and her sacred name prostituted to the basest and vilest purposes. He was a man of his word, and not a shuttlecock, as some might suppose. If he pledged himself once to destroy a tyrant, he would do it. Edwards, that infamous villain, whom the Solicitor-General had not dared to bring forward, had preyed on his credulity, and Adams had betrayed him. Where was the benefit that would result to Christianity from the able defence made of it by the Solicitor-General? What was Christianity? Why did its doctrines promulgate so horrid an idea, as that supposing a man to have been a Deist, and all at once to have been converted by seeing the halter staring him in the face, he would therefore be strengthened by Almighty God to become a villain and a perjured betrayer of his associates? That this was the case with Adams was evident from his own confession. Was this then Christianity? If it was, he prayed God he might die without it; for very different, indeed, were the ideas he had formed of religion. He had antipathy against none, but the enemies of his country. He was a friend to the lower orders, and, as an honest man, had a fellow feeling for his

countrymen, who were starving through the conduct of ministers. Lord Castlereagh and Lord Sidmouth had an antipathy against the people, and if he did conspire to murder them was that high treason? He readily acknowledged that he had agreed to assassinate Ministers, but he denied having ever conspired to dethrone or injure the Monarch.—But if resisting the Civil Power, or opposing wicked Ministers was treason, then he confessed he was a traitor to his country—he was no traitor to his King; but he was an enemy to Boroughmongering faction, which equally enslaved both the King and the people. The happiness, the glory, and the safety of the King depended on his being free as well as his people, but this was not the case now. A faction ruled both King and people with lawless sway. He had by his industry, been able to earn about three or four pounds a week, and while this was the case, he never meddled with politics, but when he found his income reduced to ten shillings a week, he began to look about him, and to ask to what that could be owing? And what did he find? Why, men in power, who met to deliberate how they might starve and plunder the country. He looked upon the Manchester transactions as most dreadful, and thought that nothing was too severe for men who had not only caused, but even applauded the dreadful scenes which occurred there.—With pleasure he would die as a martyr in liberty's cause for the good of his country, and to have been avenged on her tyrants, would have given him pleasure to have died on the spot. He was not a traitor, nor the friend of a traitor, and it was only a villain who could call him so. While a nerve of his body could move, that should and would be exerted against the enemies of the people. He had joined the conspiracy for the public good. He was not the man who would have stopt. O no! he would have gone through with it to the very bottom, or else have perished in the attempt. Their death was necessary for the public good. They might quarter his body, they might inflict on him every species of torture, but they could not shake his resolution nor subdue his spirit. He would mount the scaffold with the same firm intrepidity he now evinced, and, if his life was called for, if his wife was to be made a widow, and his child an orphan, in this mighty cause he would cheerfully sacrifice it. He would die as the descendant of an ancient Briton.

Richard Tidd denied that the evidence against him was true, as did also, *Wilson, Harrison, Bradburn, Strange, and Cooper.*

The sentence, in the usual form, was then passed, and Monday, May 1, they died with the spirit indicated in the previous speeches.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY :

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

SIR DAVID DUNDAS.

SIR DAVID DUNDAS's military career commenced so early as 1752. He served in most parts of Europe; as also at the attack on the Isle of Cuba (1762), where Sir David (then Capt. Dundas) was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Elliott. After being engaged in most of the campaigns of that time, in 1789 we find him advanced to the rank of Major-General, and two years after he was placed on the Irish Staff. In 1793, he commanded the British and allied troops at the evacuation of Toulon, where he succeeded General O'Hara, after the latter had been wounded and taken prisoner; and after returning to England, served in several campaigns in Flanders. As a small reward for his many and important services, General Dundas was appointed, in 1804, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a Knight of the Bath. In 1809 he was honoured by the appointment of Commander in Chief, the Duke of York retiring *pro tempore*. The next and last mark of the Royal favour which Sir David received, was the Colonelcy of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards, which he held to the day of his death.

DUKE OF BERRI.

Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berri, second son of Monsieur, heir presumptive of the throne of France, lately killed by Louvel, as he was leaving the Opera, was born at Versailles, January 24, 1778. His youth gave promise of reputation; the revolution checking his studies, obliged him to withdraw from France, with his father to Turin. He made his debut early into the army; was ever brave, and (until the return of the Bourbons) equally unfortunate. After a long residence upon the continent, England became his asylum, but when the tide of affairs ebbed, when Napoleon was disposed of, he returned to his native land, where, first placing his foot upon the shore at Cherbourg, on the 13th of April, 1814, he exclaimed. "Beloved France, let us bring back but an oblivion of the past, and peace, and the desire of giving happiness to the French." At Caen, he set several prisoners at liberty, and arriving at the Thuilleries, he embraced the French marshals. From this moment he devoted himself to gain the affections of the military, and partially succeeded. But when Buonaparte returned from Elba, like a mighty rushing wind carrying all before him, the Duke was obliged, with his family, to fly towards Belgium. Upon this occasion, with an escort of 4,000 soldiers, he met with some companies of the regiment De Bethune, consisting of about 300 soldiers, who by way of defiance, set up the cry of *Vive L'Empereur*. The Duke dashed among them, proposing *Vive Le Roi* instead, in which, being unsuccessful, he said, "you see that we could utterly exterminate you, but live."

At length his uncle, Louis the 18th, was once more seated on the throne of France. The Duke married, and those attached to the existing order of things fondly looked to the issue, as to the establishment of the Bourbon dynasty—but a French soldier devoted himself in executing what he deemed the wishes of his fellow-citizens, and the Duke fell a victim to his unpopularity in the flower of his age.

THE REV. DR. HAWEIS.

This once popular preacher, who died at Bath, the 11th of Feb. aged 86, was rector of Aldewinckle All Saints, Northamptonshire, and had the honour of being twice doctored, viz. LL. D. and M. D. He was chaplain to Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, whose funeral sermon he preached, her principal trustee, and is also reported to have been the original founder of the General Missionary Society, as well as to that of the South Sea Islands, particularly, the which will hand his name down with honour to posterity, and for this reason, that however thinking people may differ about the validity of Missionary efforts, there can be no difference of opinion, as to the civilization of savages; which fact, as it applies to Otaheite, is almost realized at this day.

Dr. Haweis was a native of Cornwall, educated at Truro, and afterwards of Christ's College, Cambridge. He then became assistant preacher to the Rev. Martin Madan, (the author of *Thelyphthora*), at the Lock Hospital in London. So long back as 1764, he was presented with the living which he enjoyed to his death. Considerable discussion took place about this presentation, the causes of which have long since been buried in oblivion. The Doctor published an Evangelical Expositor, in 2 vols. folio, besides a very considerable number of theological pieces, which we believe have been collected together.

His remains are interred in the Abbey Church at Bath.

REV. ROGERS RUDING, B. D.

Died at Maldon, Surrey, in his 69th year, and was Vicar of that parish. He was born at Leicester, Aug. 9, 1751; was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he was some time Fellow; and proceeded B. A. 1771; M. A. 1775; B. D. 1782.

In 1793, he was presented, by his College, to the vicarage of Maldon; and was afterwards elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London: he was also an Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In 1798, he published "A Proposal for restoring the antient Constitution of the Mint, so far as relates to the Expence of Coinage; together with the Outline of a Plan for the Improvement of the Money, and for increasing the Difficulty of Counterfeiting;" 8vo. In 1812, he circulated Proposals for publishing

lishing by subscription his "Annals of Coinage," which valuable work appeared in 4 volumes 4to. in 1817, under the following title: "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies, from the earliest Period of authentic History to the End of the 50th year of King George III." For the illustration and embellishment of these Volumes, the Society of Antiquaries permitted the Plates of Mr. Folkes's work on Coins to be used.

Mr. Ruding contributed to the *Archæologia*, "some account of the Trial of the Pinx," and "a Memoir on the Office of Cuneator."

SIR VICARY GIBBS,

The late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was a man of strong mind, peevish temper, and great legal knowledge, perfected by vast industry and continual practice. For the sake of the bar, however, the urbanity of which we would wish to respect, it is to be hoped that the asperity with which this lawyer treated all who differed in opinion from him, whether in a wig or without, will never be copied. In a counsellor, a waspish infirmity of temper becomes disgusting, but in a judge it is monstrous; not that we can impute this to Sir Vicary as a Chief Justice. When raised to the bench, all his petulance fled; and a dignified amenity went hand in hand with duty. The dictatorial manner of a contemporary Chief Justice was unknown on the chief seat of the Common Pleas.

Sir Vicary was educated at Eton School, and in 1772, was elected to King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in classical literature; and where he took the degree of B. A. 1772, and proceeded M. A. 1775. In the earlier part of his life he was a popular Counsel, being second to Lord Erskine in the State Trials of 1794, and his exertions in favour of liberty at that time were the foundation of his eminence; but, like others, he kicked down the stool by which he rose, and when made King's Counsel, his political principles changed into the most violent persecution by *ex officio* informations ever known among the records of Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, who it is known are no way sparing in this mode. In 1795, he was made Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, an Recorder of Bristol. In 1805, Solicitor-General; at the general election of 1807, he became M. P. for Cambridge. In 1812, Attorney-General. In 1813, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, &c. soon afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on the resignation of Sir James Mansfield, which important office he was obliged to resign in 1818, on account of ill health.—In 1808, he was counsel in a cause in which the Editor of this Magazine, then acting as Sheriff of London, was a witness. It was important to his client to prove that the Editor paid vulgar respect to the *dicta* of Reviews; but the

Editor, whose opinions of these corrupt productions are well known to all his readers, told the counsel that he neither respected nor read them. This Sir Vicary Gibbs affected to think strange, and insisting that every publisher ought to consult the opinions which the Reviews give of authors before he treated for their works, he asserted in his coarse way, that "if any publisher bought a MS. without consulting the Reviews in regard to former works of the same author, he ought not to be allowed to walk about without a keeper." This position was to the last degree silly, yet it suited the purpose of certain *willings* of the day to endeavour to embroil the Sheriff with the Attorney-General. The former, indeed, did not consider himself as likely to be a favourite with the Crown Lawyers, with whom he had been officially at issue on several points discreditable neither to his patriotism nor benevolence. What had passed led him, however, to consider the affair as a manifestation of personal hostility on the part of Sir Vicary; but in a few days, both being in the drawing-room at St. James's—Sir Vicary, at a considerable distance, across a crowd of heads, recognized the Sheriff by a continuance of cordial salutations, which were at first gravely received and not returned; but in a few minutes he bustled through the throng, commenced some friendly enquiries, and held out his hand. The Sheriff smiled, and remarked, that after all that had passed in the newspapers it must be thought strange to see *them* in that attitude.—"Pshaw, Sir," said he, "do you imagine I regard newspapers, or think about their observations?" "Good," rejoined the Sheriff; "yet Sir Vicary, it must be allowed that *you* have as great an interest in what they say, as a publisher has in the opinions of Reviews!"—"You are right—you are right, Sir—I feel the force of the observation; but you must not expect a pleader to be always logical—the Man must be distinguished from the Advocate, and I hope we are friends and shall continue to be so." The Sheriff replied, that a publisher always wished to be on good terms with an Attorney-General; and the parties then separated in mutual good humour, several bye-standers laughing at the incident and at so singular an *eclaircissement*. A volume could not more fully illustrate the character of Sir Vicary Gibbs, though different readers may draw very different inferences from the anecdote.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK.

Thomas Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lieutenant of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lately died at Pau, in the 49th year of his age. He had spent the winter in the South of France. Few men were possessed of higher powers of mind, or capable of applying them with more indefatigable perseverance. His *Treatise on Emigration* has long been considered as a standard work, and as having exhausted one of the most difficult subjects in the science of political economy. His Lordship was also advantageously known to the public as the

the author of some other literary productions, all of them remarkable for the enlargement and liberality of their views, the luminous perspicuity of their statements, and that severe and patient spirit of induction which delights in the pursuit, and is generally successful in the discovery of truth.

His Lordship was eminently exemplary in the discharge of every social and private duty. He was a considerate and indulgent landlord, a kind and gracious master; to the poor a generous benefactor, and of every public improvement a judicious and liberal patron.

The latter years of the life of this lamented nobleman were employed in the establishment of an extensive colony in the western parts of British America. In the prosecution of this favourite object, he had encountered obstacles of the most unexpected and formidable character. With these, however, he was admirably qualified to contend; as to the counsels of an enlightened philosophy and an immovable firmness of purpose, he added the most complete habits of business and a perfect knowledge of affairs. The

obstructions he met with served only to stimulate him to increased exertion, and after an arduous struggle with a powerful confederacy, which had arrayed itself against him, and which would, long ere now, have subdued any other adversary, he had the satisfaction to know, that he had finally succeeded in founding an industrious and thriving community. It has now struck deep root in the soil, and is competent, from its own internal resources, to perpetuate itself, and to extend the blessings of civilization to those remote and boundless regions.

He was the youngest of five sons (all of whom attained to manhood) of Dunbar, 4th Earl of Selkirk, who died in 1799. In the latter end of 1807, he married Jane, daughter of James Wedderburn Colville, Esq. by whom he has left one son, now Earl of Selkirk, born in 1809, and two daughters. Her Ladyship accompanied the Earl to North America, and afterwards to France, and continued, with painful and unwearied assiduity, to administer kind and soothing attentions till the last hour of his life.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON; *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

May 1. **F**IVE of the men who had been convicted of treasonable intentions, were executed at the front of the debtors' door, Newgate. [For their speeches and cases see the article Public Affairs.]

— A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Agricultural Association, took place at Henderson's Hotel, Westminster, to forward the petitions, and prosecute the claims of the Agriculturists; nearly fifty gentlemen assembled, among whom were the members of Essex, Sussex, and Surrey. The meeting of the Mendicity Suppression Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. — It was stated that managers had brought their arrangements to such perfection, that they entertained great hopes of being able to accomplish the total suppression of mendicity in the metropolis, at no great distance of time.

— 15. In the Court of King's Bench, Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, Knight, Healy, and Bamford, for co-operation in the meeting of the Manchester petitioners, were sentenced as follows:—Mr. Hunt to be imprisoned in the gaol of Ilchester for 2 years and 6 months, and to give security for his good behaviour for 5 years, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. each; and the rest for 12 months in Lincoln Castle, and to find sureties, themselves in 100l. each, and two sureties of 50l. each.

— 25. The electors of Westminster celebrated the first return of Sir Francis Burdett, and presented him on the occasion with a superb silver vase.

MARRIED.

J. R. Park, M. D. of Bedford square, to Mrs. Stouppe.

G. Norton, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, to Miss Rose, of Gray's Inn.

Charles Struth, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Miss Emma Louisa Stracey, of Harley-place.

The Rev. B. M. Willan, of Queenborough, to Miss Harriet Dixon, of Barwell Court, Surrey.

The Rev. Thomas King, of Wallington, Surrey, to Miss Amelia Quilter, of Hadley.

Thomas Kithingman Stavely, esq. of Sleningsford, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Claridge, of Pall Mall.

Thomas Jeffery Bumstead, esq. B. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Fanny Smith, of Manor-house, Walworth.

George West, esq. of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Louisa Revell, of Round Oak, Surrey.

Mr. Charles Baker, of Southampton, to Miss Mary Ann Wilkie, of Paternoster-row.

George Grote, jun. esq. of Threadneedle-street, to Miss Harriet Lewin, of the Hollies, Kent.

At Lambeth, Thomas Benwell, esq. to Miss Mary Hitchins, of Oxford.

At Hammersmith, the Rev. John Leggett, to Miss Frances Wells.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Henry Thomas Austen, rector of Steventon, Hants, to Miss Eleanor Jackson.

Mr. George Russell, of Stafford-place, Pimlico, to Miss Sarah Bass, of Piccadilly.

The

The Rev. Richard Cranmer, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Window, both of Mitcham.

Mr. Alexander Jameson, of London, to Miss Frances Thurtle, of Brompton.

Mr. H. F. Hall, of Finsbury-place, to Miss Maria Treacher, of Paternoster-row.

At St. Mary-le-Bone church, the Rev. Richard Henry Chapman, to Miss Emily Ann Allen.

P. Power, Esq. of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk, to Miss Catherine Power, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

J. V. Asbury, Esq. to Miss Dorothy Jacob, of Guildford-street.

George A. Aylwin, esq. of Lower Thames street, to Miss Cooper, of Clapham.

Thory Chapman, esq. of Hornsey, to Miss Susan Johnson, of Leverington, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Charles Crackenthorp, of London, to Miss Jane Churchill, of Deddington, Oxfordshire.

Mr. William Johnson, of Norfleet, Kent, to Miss Weyman, of North End, Fulham.

Henry Wylde, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, to Martha Lucy, daughter of the late Rev. Harry Paxton.

Henry Rouse, esq. of Montague-street, Russel-square, to Miss Frances Bishop, of Stamford-hill.

The Rev. J. Van Hemerts, to Miss Caroline Richardson, of Norwood.

J. C. Cox, esq. of Fishpond's Cottage, near Bristol, to Miss Charlotte Skey, of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. H. M. Fyffe, of Holborn, to Miss Eliza Stanton, of Islington-green.

DIED.

In Whitehall-place, 65, John Garden, esq.

In Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Jackson.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Susan, daughter of John Warton, esq. M. P.

In Charles-street, Berkely-square, 79, Lady Heneage Osborn, widow of Sir G. O.

At West Green, Tottenham, 23, Mr. Arthur Babington, of Aldermanbury, son of Dr. B.

At Walthamstow, 72, John Wansey, esq.

At Lisson Grove, North-street, Mary-le-bone, 82, Thomas Patrick, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Deptford, the wife of John Forsyth, esq.

In Gloucester-place, New-road, 36, Capt. Charles D. Jermy, R.N.

In Portman-square, John Dennison, esq. of Ossington-hall, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. John Martin, 80, a very eminent minister of the Baptist Church, Kerpell-street, Russell-square.

In the Strand, Mrs. H. Gubbins.

In Holles-street, Major-General Wm. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery. He was a native of Plymouth, and combined in himself all the splendid talents that shone so

eminently in his father, Dr. Mudge, and in his grandfather, the Rev. Zachariah Mudge. The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, the Trigonometrical Survey of the Kingdom, with the correct and beautiful maps of the several counties already published, exhibit some of the labours of his life that have been most beneficial to the public, whilst the advantages derived by the Cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and by those of the East India Company's Establishment at Addiscomb, entitle his memory to the gratitude of his country. General Mudge had the distinguished honour conferred on him of LL.D. from Edinburgh, he was a fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Commissioner of the Board of Longitude, Member of the Philosophical and Geological Societies, and Honorary Member of the Plymouth Institution. His scientific abilities were held also in the highest estimation by foreigners, as he was Fellow of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, and had the very marked honour conferred on him of being named Correspondent to the Royal Institution of Paris. The King of Denmark had also lately presented him with a magnificent chronometer, and contemplated honouring him with a stronger proof of his Royal favour. General Mudge has left a widow and daughter, two sons in the engineers, one in the artillery, and another a Lieutenant in the Navy.

At Stanwell, Mrs. Du Bois, widow of William D. B. esq.

At Langley, Kent, the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland.

In Beaumont-street, Anna Maria, widow of Felix Laurent, esq. of Taunton.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Hogg.

In Halkin-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Christopher Hall.

In Great Ormond-street, Mrs. Atkins, late of Holt, Norfolk.

At Harefield-park, Middlesex, Alexander Stewart, esq.

At Maize-hill, Blackheath, Miss Francis Dixon.

56, William Davies, esq. of the respectable firm of Cadell and Davies, booksellers, in the Strand, a man of superior intelligence, rare probity, and great personal worth; and as a tradesman, exceeded by none of his time for judicious and spirited enterprise, which he conducted with skill and liberality. His connections were with the first writers of his age, and most of the works in which he engaged, raised the character of our national literature. He was, in a word, in his personal and trading character, an honour to the character of the publishing bookseller, and the premature decay of his health and his loss to society, are therefore deplored by an extensive circle of connections.

In Portland-square, 77, *Thomas Matthews*, esq. of Bath.

In the Fleet, *Mr. Peter Rigby*, another victim to the harshness of Chancery law, after 8 years confinement.

In Upper Norton-street, 86, *Claud Russell*, esq.

In Lincoln's Inn-fields, 58, *William Dyne*, esq.

At Blackheath, 58, *Peter Lawrie*, esq. of Emespie, Scotland, deservedly regretted.

General Vicars, formerly of the Life Guards.

At Kew, 75, *John Haverfield*, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, *James Leaver*, esq. late of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In Oxford-street, *Dowager Lady Burgoyne*.

In Manchester-square, the Rev. *R. Verney*, of Clayton House, Bucks.

At Twickenham, 89, *Mr. Thomas*, an eminent practical chymist in London for 58 years.

At Kennington, 74, *George Unwin*, esq.

In Finsbury-place, *Mrs. Harriet Baker*, of Southampton.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS and respectable meeting was held lately at Newcastle, for parliamentary reform. A petition to the House of Commons was agreed upon; and it was soon signed by 3016 persons, and forwarded. The petitioners complained in strong and expressive terms of the present state of the representation.

Married.] *Mr. G. H. Harrison*, to *Miss M. Wardle*.—*Mr. W. Harvey*, to *Miss S. Brown*.—*Mr. G. Gibson*, to *Miss A. Coiners*: all of Newcastle.—*Mr. J. Hodgson*, of Newcastle, to *Miss H. Sunderland*, of Morpeth.—*Mr. Allen*, jun. of Newcastle, to *Miss M. Chapman*, of Windmill Hills, Gateshead.—*Mr. J. Riddell*, of Colingwood-street, Newcastle, to *Miss E. Lee*, of Manchester.—*Mr. R. Mackie*, to *Miss A. Cairincross*, both of Sunderland.—*Mr. O. Detchon*, to *Miss M. Barber*, both of North Shields.—*Mr. T. Barker*, of North Shields, to *Miss J. Dove*, of Darlington.—*Mr. M. Donald*, to *Miss Richmond*.—*Mr. J. Armstrong*, to *Miss E. Charlton*: all of South Shields.—*Mr. J. Just*, to *Miss E. Watson*, both of Monkwearmouth.—*Mr. T. Wrangham*, to *Mrs. Hutchinson*, both of Hexham.—At Medomsley, *William Sedley Burn*, M. D. to *Miss S. Bower*, of Snow's Green.—*Mr. W. Johnson*, of Prudhoe, to *Miss Smalls*, of Crawcrook.—*Mr. W. Smith*, of Belford, to *Miss Henderson*, of Bishop Auckland.—*Mr. J. Charlton*, to *Mrs. Brown*, of Wyham.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Silver-street, 65, *Mrs. A. Colverwell*.—67, *Mr. J. Jackson*.—*Mrs. D. Lisle*, jun.—*Mr. J. Davenport*, of the Spital Walls, much respected.—49, *Mr. T. Wallace*.—72, *Mrs. S. Gray*.—84, *Mrs. E. Elder*, of the Quayside.

At Gateshead, 39, *Mr. W. Driffield*.—On the South shore, 21, *Mr. E. Emerson*.—*Mr. T. Fairbrother*, deservedly respected.—24, *Miss S. Maughan*, esteemed and regretted.

At Durham, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Raine*, widow of *Robert R. esq.*—*Mrs. M. Southron*.—*Mrs. H. Wheler*.

At North Shields, 85, *Mr. Brown*.—64, *Mrs. E. Paterson*.

At South Shields, *Mr. Lawton*.—*Mrs. W. Shields*.—50, *Mr. Unthank*, suddenly.

At Barnardcastle, 53, *Mr. D. Dalkin*.—28, *Mr. T. Wood*.

At Hexham, 79, the Rev. *S. Clarke*, deservedly esteemed.

At Tynemouth, 21, *Mr. R. Moore*.

At Morpeth, 71, *Mr. J. Swan*.—45, *Mr. G. Moore*.

At Walton, 75, *John Rochester*, esq. much lamented.—At Gainford, 36, *Mr. T. Dobson*, suddenly.—At West Bolden, 35, *Capt. Geo. Robinson*, respected.—At East Shaftoe, 71, *Mrs. Foster*, wife of *John F. Esq.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] *Mr. J. Taylor*, to *Miss M. Priestman*.—*Mr. Z. Holland*, to *Miss D. Stanley*.—*Mr. J. Moore*, to *Miss A. Thompson*.—*Mr. W. Robinson*, to *Miss M. Hewson*.—*Mr. W. Sewell*, to *Miss A. Jordan*: all of Carlisle.—*Peter Dixon*, jun. esq. of Carlisle, to *Miss S. R. Clarke*, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.—*Mr. T. Brockbank*, of Carlisle, to *Miss H. Bowman*, of Low Close, Penrith, both of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldewgate, 62, *Mrs. J. Hodgson*.—In Damside, *Mrs. M. Brown*, much respected.—26, *Mrs. S. Sinclair*.—62, *Mrs. M. Tallentere*.—42, *Mrs. M. Pringle*.—In Caldewgate, 82, *Mrs. A. Elliott*.—50, *Mr. James Lanesborough*.

At Whitehaven, much respected, 66, *Mr. J. Ware*, proprietor and editor of the *Cumberland Packet*.

At Cockermouth, 40, *Mr. R. Armstrong*.

At Wigton, 75, *Mr. M. Dand*, greatly respected.

At Workington-hall, 55, *Mrs. Curwen*, wife of *J. C. Curwen*, esq. M.P. highly and deservedly esteemed.—At Longtown, *Mr. J. Sword*, much respected.—At the Vicarage, near Keswick, 62, the Rev. *I. Denton*, LL.B. and a magistrate of Cumberland.—At Moorpark, 87, *Joseph Liddell*, esq. esteemed for his benevolence.—At Richardby, 72, *James Graham*, esq. much regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

The staple of this county declines more and more; and distress is every where on the increase. In Leeds a number of families have applied for aid to remove to America, but were refused. The following resolutions entered into at Wakefield, speak stubborn facts;

facts; from which no dissentient has been, nor can be offered; they were created neither by disaffection, nor radicalism, but by men who were desirous of approving their loyalty by discountenancing public assemblages, though collected for public good. After stating their loyalty and respect for the authorities (from whom emanate favour or reward) they add, that at the same time that they are ready to oppose every factious movement, they are fully sensible that no further preparations for the defence of the peaceable inhabitants of this town are necessary, than those which already exist; and they rest with perfect security upon the established Magistrates and Police, together with the Yeomanry, as amply sufficient to preserve the tranquillity and good order which has hitherto always prevailed in this place.

That they are fully convinced that a very great portion of the dissatisfaction which pervades the lower orders of society, has its origin principally in the distress under which they labour, and which renders them an easy prey to the base schemes of villanous agitators, by whom they are lamentably deluded.

That this meeting views, with heartfelt sorrow, the hitherto unparalleled distress of the labouring classes, arising from the stagnation of trade, and consequent want of employment.

That they observe, with the utmost concern, the lamentable decrease of the woollen manufactory, as demonstrated by the recent returns made at Pontefract Sessions, amounting to no less than 2,672,102 yards in the last year, and that after a year itself depressed 240,492 yards below the preceding one; which make an aggregate of 2,912,594 yards; at the same time that other branches of the woollen trade, not subject to the stamping act, are equally depressed, and many of them much more so, than the branches which are included in this return.

That under these circumstances of unparalleled distress, this meeting earnestly implore the attention of his Majesty's Ministers and the Legislature of the Country, to the calamitous situation of this lately flourishing district, that they may devise, if possible, some remedy for these alarming evils, in such manner, and by such means, as they, in their wisdom, may deem most practicable.

Twenty-two prisoners are under confinement in York Castle, on charges of High Treason, arising out of the recent disturbances at Huddersfield, Barnsley, Grange-Moor, &c.

Married.] Mr. R. Blashel, to Miss M. Thompson.—Mr. J. Clappison, to Miss M. Ward.—Mr. J. Bowden, to Miss H. Riddell, all of Hull.—Mr. T. Horncastle, of Hull, to Miss S. Hill, of Winnington.—Mr. M. Webster, to Mrs. H. Marshall.—Mr. B. Thompson, to Miss M. Liversedge.—Mr. T. Sharpe, to Miss Blakey.—Mr. J. Cornforth, to Miss F. Woffindale, all of Leeds.—Mr. F. W. Oates, of Leeds, to Miss M. A. Foster, of Lincoln.—Mr. R. Chambers, of Pontefract,

to Miss Firth, of Sandal Magna.—Mr. J. Wride, to Miss Witty, both of Cottingham.—George Armytage, esq. of Lightcliffe, to Mrs. Bates, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Dickenson, of Bramley, to Miss Kirk, of Cookridge.—Charles Ingleby, of Austwick, to Miss Carr, of Stackhouse.—The Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, of Thornton, to Miss Maria Bolton. *Died.*] At Hull, 55. Mr. W. Habbleshwhite, in Humber-street, Mr. J. Grimsby.

At Leeds, 59. Mr. J. Lancaster.—Mrs. Birchall.—Mr. J. Kidson.—Mrs. G. Prince.—Mrs. J. Woodhead.—In Park-place, Mrs. Bellhouse.—64, Mr. M. Speight, deservedly lamented.—71, Mr. J. Woodhead.—22, Mr. C. Warwick.

At Huddersfield, 78, Mrs. A. Hunt.

At Wakefield, Mr. R. Brice, suddenly.—26, Mrs. C. Sidebottom.—Mrs. Street, suddenly.—31, Mrs. H. Bennett, deservedly regretted.

At Doncaster, 68, Edward Topham, esq. a magistrate for the North and East Ridings.—At Summergangs, 50, Mrs. A. Taylor.—53, the Rev. N. Bourne, rector of Fingall.—At Cottingham, Mrs. M. Banks.—At Bemp-ton, -88, Mrs. J. Walmsley.—At Bingley, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hartley.—At Pateley Bridge, Mr. A. Dunn, suddenly.—The Rev. W. Neesome.—At West End, 50, Mr. C. Smith, deservedly respected.

At Crofton Hall, Miss Richmal Mangnall, for nearly 20 years conductress of that highly respectable ladies' academy. The death of this accomplished and excellent woman must be deplored, as a loss to society, of one of its brightest ornaments and most useful members. The very extraordinary and commanding powers of her mind, were united to a heart full of sensibility, warm feelings, and genuine piety. Her works are monuments of her extensive acquirements, which were made by unwearied perseverance, and improved by an excellent judgment. The celebrity which they have acquired testifies their merit, and that merit, which is solid and intrinsic, ensures their merit with posterity. The great object of her life was the welfare of the rising generation, and her efforts to enrich their minds and form their dispositions, were never known to decline; and while she was to all a strict and impartial monitress, she did not fail to secure their perfect esteem, and warm though respectful attachment.—Her charities to the poor were unostentatious but large, not less than one-fifth part of her income being judiciously distributed for their relief. Her attachment to her friends was singularly strong and lasting; and those feelings of friendship which were so powerful in herself, her character and manners were admirably calculated to inspire in others. She will be lamented as generally as she was known, and with the deepest grief by those who were most intimately acquainted with her.

LANCASHIRE.

At Oldham, the following petition, which is indicative of the general feelings of both parties,

parties in this distracted county, describes recent occurrences, it was immediately and spontaneously signed and forwarded to the House of Commons :

"That your petitioners appear to your Honourable House for the redress of a series of military outrages, to which, for some time past, they have been incessantly exposed, from the soldiery now quartered amongst them.

"That on Monday, the 24th of April, the day appointed for the celebration of the King's birth day, a party of soldiers, apparently inflamed with intoxication, without provocation attacked several of the townsmen of your petitioners, whilst sitting with them at a public-house in the Market-place, and with threats, force, and blows, compelled them to leave the house.

"That on the day following, about six o'clock in the evening, another party of soldiers, who were quartered at the Bull's Head, a public-house in George-street, in this town, commenced a desperate and sanguinary affray with some of the inhabitants then present, by thrusting the hat of a young man into the fire, wherein one of the military held it until it was entirely consumed; at which wanton act of mischief some surprise having been expressed, another soldier seized the fire-shovel, and with his utmost violence struck a young man, named Jonathan Buckley, over his left eye, thereby inflicting a deep wound, by which he is now disabled from following his ordinary occupation.

"That immediately following this most savage assault, the rest of the soldiery present began with every weapon they could find or make, to beat the remainder of the townsmen; the furniture of the house was pulled to pieces to provide instruments of offence, and one lad, your petitioners have ascertained, has received two wounds on his face from the blows of a large kitchen poker, then heated red with the fire, from which it had been just drawn for that horrible purpose.

"That whilst the party who had commenced the affray were thus engaged, another body came down from the barracks, two of whom bore their muskets, and began to ill-treat and assault every passenger; not one being allowed to pass without either being cut by their sabres or their bayonets, or beaten with their bludgeons. In one instance, an old man named Armstrong, returning from his labour, had one of his ears cut off; and such was the malignant fury by which the soldiery were actuated, that they were observed by the neighbouring inhabitants, who dared not, for their lives, to venture forth to rescue the unhappy sufferers, to cease their violence, only when their victims seemed bereft of sense and life.

"That the deputy constable of the town and some assistants, in vain endeavoured to quell the tumult, from which they were driven by the military, after enduring severe personal assaults.

"That the soldiery, throughout the outrage, refused to acknowledge any subjection to the civil power, and were at last only induced to return to their barracks, covered with blood, by the command of their officers.

"That your petitioners have ascertained that upwards of eighteen persons have been wounded, some so dangerously, that death is expected speedily to ensue.

"Your petitioners therefore most earnestly pray your Honourable House, to institute an investigation into this most appalling instance of military ferocity, they being fully convinced that no personal safety can be hereafter enjoyed in this town, unless signal and exemplary punishment be inflicted on the perpetrators of this dreadful outrage."

At the late Lancaster Quarter Sessions, on Thursday week; Paul Caldwell, deputy constable; Richard Smith, brazier; Edward Cooper, attorney; and Joseph Sheldermine, maltster, all of Warrington, were tried, for an assault upon Sir C. Wolseley, in that town on the 25th of October last. Witnesses proved the fact, but after a summing up of the chairman, they were acquitted.

Mr. Cowdroy, editor of the Manchester Gazette, and Mr. Evans, proprietor of the Manchester Observer, have been held to bail, on a charge of libelling the Military.

At the late Manchester Sessions, there were 307 prisoners for trial, besides 72 who had been bailed. The total number of prisoners in the New Bailey was 753.

Married.—Mr. H. Hallam, to Miss S. M. Lowe.—Mr. S. Porter, to Miss Cairns.—Mr. R. Horsefield, to Miss Johnson.—Mr. E. Wright, to Miss Duffield.—Mr. S. Smith, to Miss H. Butterworth.—Mr. E. Payne, to Miss M. Smith.—Mr. T. D. Thorp, to Miss M. Dorker: all of Manchester.—Mr. T. Galley, of Salford, to Miss M. Smith, of Manchester.—John Baron, esq. of Manchester, to Mrs. Moulson, of Chester.—Mr. C. Coates, of Manchester, to Miss Wood, of Flixton.—Mr. C. Hamilton, to Miss E. Webster.—Mr. J. Boscow, to Miss Marten.—Mr. T. Seed, to Miss S. Ashton, of Duke-street: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Claxton, of Liverpool, to Miss K. daughter of the late Col. Rann.—Mr. J. Lancaster, of Preston, to Miss M. Atkinson, of Whitehaven.—Mr. L. Wilding, to Mrs. Handling, of Bury.

Died.—At Manchester, Mr. G. Bullivant.—Mr. J. Cawkwell, deservedly respected.—49, Mrs. Cottam.—Esther, wife of Mr. Milne, coroner of the Manchester district.—Mr. C. Sandiford.

At Salford, 77, Mrs. Mary Constantine.—39, Mr. W. Bowker.

At Liverpool, in Seel-street, Mr. J. Beech. In St. James's-street, 57, Mrs. M. Parker.—In Roscommon-street, Everton, 69, William Brade, esq.—In Sweeting-street, Mr. J. Hyde.—In St. Anne's-street, Mrs. W. Robinson.—34, Mr. J. Spender.—In Mill-place, Mr. G. Bruceton.—In Beau-street, Mrs. Clowes.

At Warrington, 66, Ann, widow of Nathan Crompton, esq.

At Shuttleworth-hall, 76, James Haworth, esq. one of the Society of Friends.—At Stayley-Bridge, 58, Mr. A. Lawton.—At Ather-ton-hall, 68, Mr. Edw. Standish, of Standish.—At Walton, Mr. W. Vose.

CHESHIRE.

A rule has been applied for in the Court of King's Bench against the Mayor and Town Clerk of Chester, for refusing to admit to their freedom certain friends of Sir John Egerton, but refused.

The sentence of death passed on Bruce, for having been concerned with M^cInnis in the shooting of Birch, of which he appeared to be *innocent*, has been commuted to *trans- portation* for life.

Married.]—Thomas Fluit, jun. esq. to Miss Eliza Wrench.—Mr. C. Haddock, to Miss Berrington.—Mr. J. Downie, to Miss M. Francis: all of Chester.—The Rev. W. Marshall, of Macclesfield, to Miss E. Marsden, of Standishgate, Wigan.

Died.]—At Chester, 55, George Barnard, esq. of Gorstage.—In Duke-street, Mr. T. Evans.—77, Mrs. E. Jones.—82, John Hall-wood, esq. senior alderman of the Corpora- tion.—At Parkgate, 84, Mr. R. Price.—93, Mrs. A. Wilkinton.

At Macclesfield, 22, Mr. T. Barlow.

At Stockport, Mrs. S. Johnson.

At Northwich, 44, Henry Widdowson, esq.—83, Mrs. Widdowson.

At Hoole-lodge, the Rev. James Hamil- ton, A.M.—At Tarporley, Mr. J. Neward.—At Seacombe, 24, Mr. J. Mundell, jun.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. Barker, of Derby, to Miss M. Jacques, of Sheepshead.—Robert Langdon, of Derby, to Mary Marsh, of Ratcliffe, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Britt, of Chester- field, to Miss Darning, of Sheffield.—Thomas Wragg, esq. of Belper, to Miss G. Paddon, of Bryanstone.—Mr. Hampshire, of Quorndon, to Miss R. Harrison, of Etwall.

Died.]—At Derby, 59, Sarah, wife of Thomas Haden, esq.

At Belper, 90, Mrs. Johnson.—Mrs. J. Mar- shall.—At Whitemoor, 77, M. J. Wildsmith. At Breason, Mr. W. Fowle, late of Notting- ham.—At Belper-lawn, 92, Mrs. H. Aston.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following irresistible conclusion of a petition, was lately forwarded by the inha- bitants of Nottingham to the House of Com- mons:—"We, therefore, humbly pray you not to doom us to "beg bitter bread through realms our valour saved," but take into con- sideration the fallen and deplorable state of our country, the abject misery of an indus- trious and brave people, who are, at this moment, suffering every privation possible for human nature to bear, principally from the deadly effects of the late Corn Laws; which will, if continued, bring destruction on all classes, and may endanger the com- monweal. We, therefore, pray your Ho- norable House, to repeal laws so replete with evil, and save, O save our country! or, in

your wisdom, suggest such plans as may give employment and food to a most wretched and starving population. In the humble opi- nion of your petitioners, nothing could be more productive or beneficial than the sale or general inclosure of waste land, of which there are millions of acres, the cultivation of which would certainly be the means of em- ploying an overplus population of mechanics, labourers, &c. who are now with their nu- merous families, pining in this Land of Plenty! or supported in our groaning work- houses, unpitied, friendless, and forgotten, without even the most distant hope of any amelioration of their unparalleled sufferings, except from the wisdom, patriotism, and virtue of your Honorable House."

Married.] Mr. J. Burnham, to Miss H. Selby.—Mr. Jackson, to Miss M. Johnson: all of Nottingham.—Mr. W. Jamson, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Crossland, of New- stead Abbey.—Mr. J. Brown, of Newark, to Miss Cliff, of Flintham.—Mr. Parker, of Farnden, to Miss M. Watson, of Newark.—The Rev. John Thompson, to Miss Farnsworth, both of Eastwood.—John Tylston Pares, esq. of the New-works, to Miss Mary Burnaby, of Baggrave Hall.—Mr. J. Greasely Lovatt, of Wilford, to Miss E. Pearson, of Barton.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Canal-street, 35, Mr. W. Richardson, deservedly respected.—24, Miss F. M. Braithwaite.—75, Mrs. M. Gibson, much respected.—25, Mr. J. Short- rock.

At Mansfield, 32, Mr. W. J. Pigot.—50, Mr. T. Watson.

At Worksop, 53, Mr. P. Sissons.

At Winthorpe, 27, Miss Holt.—At Cow- tham, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Kerchevall.—At Hoverington, 70, Mr. E. Gadsby.—At Ollarton, 76, Mrs. Linch.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hunston Edman, of Boston, to Miss L. Bennett, of Hallaton.—At Stamford, Ambrose Johnson, esq. of the Manor-house, Thurlby, to Miss C. Moore, of Wisbech.—The Rev. J. Johnson, of Crowle, to Miss Brewster of Howden.

Died.] At Grantham, 79, the Rev. Charles Gery, rector of Toynton St. Peter's, and Toynton All Saints.

Sir John Trollope, bart. D.C.L. of Case- wick.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A numerous signed petition was lately forwarded to the House of Commons from Leicester to obtain a repeal of the Wool Act.

Married.] Mr. J. Dickenson, to Miss M. Clarke.—Mr. T. Hardy, to Mrs. Griffin: all of Leicester.—Mr. J. Hooke, of Leicester, to Miss Farmer, of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Ran- don, of Loughborough, to Miss Manning, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, 51, Mr. Threlfall.—Mrs. Knight.—42, Mr. W. Haddon.—Mrs. Say- well, widow of Mr. Alderman S.—In Rut- land-street, Mrs. S. Worth.—In Belgrave- gate, at an advanced age, Mrs. Powers.

At Loughborough, 77, Mr. T. Mitchell.—
69, Mr. W. Rose.

At Hinckley, Mrs. G. Felton, respected.
—Miss Kenlock, suddenly, of Gilmorton,
Scotland.

At Edmondthorpe, 25, Mrs. T. Hack.—At
Barleston, 95, Mrs. Baker.—At Little Bur-
ton, Mr. G. Barrs.—At Atterton, 88, Mrs.
Weaver.—At Nosely-hall, Mrs. Selina
Browne.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A late provincial paper states, that the
increase of distress in the mining county of
Staffordshire has increased alarmingly in the
course of last week, the price of iron has
fallen to 8l. per ton; some blast furnaces are
already blown out, and it is said that in
a few days there will not be fewer than
fourteen at a stand, and an additional popu-
lation of 12,000 persons thrown out of em-
ployment.

Married.] Mr. J. Paget, near Walsall, to
Miss H. Page, near Bilston.

Died.] At Stafford, 82, T. B. Perkins, esq.
of Rickerscot.

At Walsall, 90, Mrs. Tomlinson, greatly
respected.

At Wednesbury, 53, Mr. Joseph Lees.

At Turnhurst, 70, John Cole, esq.

At Wheaton Aston, 37, Mrs. S. Sayer.—
The Rev. Edward Dickenson, B.D. rector of
St. Mary and St. Chad, Stafford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of
merchants, manufacturers, and traders, lately
took place at Birmingham, on the difficul-
ties under which they laboured from the
failure of trade. They resolved to petition
the House of Commons for relief. In sup-
porting the petition in the House, Mr.
Spooner drew a convincing picture of the
state of the master manufacturer, and a still
worse of the operative.

Married.]—Mr. J. Fowler, of High-street,
to Miss E. Earl, of Bromsgrove-st.—Mr. R.
Tutin, to Miss Maiden.—Mr. J. Mavis, of
Smithfield, to Miss M. A. Ryley, of Worcester-
street: all of Birmingham.—Edward Studd,
esq. to Miss Mary Spurrier, of Birmingham.

Died.]—At Birmingham, 37, Mr. J. Jukes,
deservedly lamented.—In Gough-street, 53,
Mr. J. Clare.—54, Mr. J. Bragg.—In Church-
street, Mr. E. Venables, regretted.—Mrs. H.
Kempson, justly lamented.—In St. Paul's-
square, 30, Mrs. R. Rowe.—In Bromsgrove-
street, William Price, esq.—In Whitehall-
street, Mr. B. Watson, of the firm of Ryan
and Watson.—In Warstone-lane, 53, Mr. H.
Dyott.—54, Mr. H. Watson.—28, Mr. M.
Parsons.—29, Mr. J. Redfern.

At Charlemont, West Bromwich, 28, Miss
Mary Ann Price, deservedly esteemed and
regretted.—At Allum Rock, 70, Mrs. Ward,
wife of Robert W. esq. late of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Bridgnorth,
when it was resolved to petition parliament
to take the state of the country into serious
consideration, and to adopt such measures as

may best contribute to relieve the agricul-
tural and commercial distresses of the
country.

At the late Agricultural Meeting, at Os-
westry, the sweepstakes for the heaviest
crop of potatoes was awarded to a person of
the name of Evans, who had grown on 128
square yards 1428 pounds of potatoes.

Married.]—Mr. J. Price, to Miss M. Jones,
—Mr. W. Morris, to Miss S. Robins: all
of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Hardwick, of New-
port, to Miss J. Wood, of Cotes.—Mr. W.
Perry, of Bicton, to Miss M. Woolridge, of
Corrah.—Mr. S. Bright, of Acton, to Miss
M. Waters, of Colebatch.

Died.]—At Ludlow, the Rev. Geo. Braith-
waite, master of the Free Grammar-school
of that town, deservedly lamented.

At Ashford-house, 59, Samuel Downes,
esq. much and justly regretted.—At the
Meretown, Mrs. Atcherly.—At Wombridge,
Mr. Banister.—80, Edward Jenkins, esq. of
Charlton-hill.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the depressed state of
the Nail Trade, the masters of the neighbour-
hood of Stourbridge, &c. have been obliged
again to lower the wages of their work-
people; since which thousands of the dis-
tressed work-people of both sexes have
ceased to work, and have paraded the streets
of Stourbridge; their appearance most de-
plorable, and calculated to excite the deepest
commiseration.

Married.] Mr. D. Homfray, of Stourton,
to Miss E. Brettell, of Stourbridge.—Mr.
Skeat, of Kidderminster, to Miss E. Hart-
wright, of Kenfare.—Frederick Dineley, esq.
to Miss L. Claridge, of Peopleton.

Died.] At Stourbridge Mrs. Chapman.

At Bromsgrove, 56, Mrs. Austin, much re-
spected.—Mrs. Catherine Gwillet, of
Churcham.

At Redmarley-park, 48, J. Territt, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

—A meeting lately took place of the free-
men of Hereford, when resolutions were en-
tered into expressive of their opinion, that
the corporation have no right to enact tolls
from them, nor to give or sell the freedom
of the city to non-residents and strangers.

Attempts at separate times have lately
been made to destroy Hereford College by
fire; considerable damage was done before
its extinction.

Married.]—Thomas Dolman, esq. of Eaton
Bishop, to Miss Delahay, of Ross.—Mr. J.
Webb, to Miss Mary Herring, of the Folly,
near Hereford.

Died.] At Penblaith, 70, Mrs. Penelope
Williams, deservedly esteemed and regretted.
—At Weston under Penyard, at an advanced
age, John Swayne, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The state of the poll at the late election
for Bristol, which in the Number for April
being found incorrect, a respectable corre-
spondent for that city has furnished us with
the following amended statement.

Bright

	Bright.	Davies.	Baillie.
1st day	859	846	68
2d —	1418	1337	42
3d —	720	628	5
	2997	1811	115

Baillie was nominated without his consent. Henry Bright is a Whig. The poll was kept open the third day to enable Mr. Davis to get up to him.

George Webb Hall, Esq. of Sneed Park, Gloucestershire, has been elected Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, in the room of the late Arthur Young, Esq.

The following petition from the proprietors and occupiers of land in the hundred and neighbourhood of Usk, was lately forwarded to the House of Commons:

"That in consequence of the many heavy burthens under which your petitioners labour, they are utterly unable to bring into market the produce of the soil in competition with those of other countries.

"The result of four years' experience has, in the opinion of your petitioners, fairly proved that the Corn Bill has entirely failed to afford that necessary support, and to produce those beneficial effects to the Agricultural and real interests of the country which were intended by it.

"Your petitioners are but too well convinced, that unless some effectual measures be speedily adopted in their favour, by your Honourable House, there will be no possibility of their being enabled to answer the heavy demands made upon them, and they must therefore anticipate the ruin of a great additional number of those concerned in Agriculture, and the exclusion of every prospect of profitable return for the capital expended, even on lands of superior quality.—That it is the humble yet most earnest request of your petitioners, that either protecting duties be imposed, sufficient to enable the British farmer to meet on equal terms the importer of Foreign Agricultural produce, or other such measures as shall, by the wisdom of your Honourable House, be deemed expedient.—That your petitioners beg to state, what they conceive to be an incontrovertible fact, that legal provisions to enable them to cultivate the soil with the prospect of a reasonable return of profit, would be conducive to the prosperity of the manufacturer, the welfare of the labouring classes, and the consequent reduction of the poor rates."

Married.—Mr. Hickman, to Miss E. Hickman, both of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Reeves, of Gloucester, to Miss Morse, of Blakeney. Mr. W. D. Wills, of Bristol, to Miss Steven, of Shacklewell.—Thomas Snapp, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss A. Wakeman, of Perdeswell-hall.—Major Preston, of the 19th Native Infantry, Madras, to Miss Kerstein, of Cheltenham.—Mr. W. Underwood, to Miss Pewtriss: both of Monmouth.—Mr. C. Sutton, of Stroud, to Miss E. Hogg, of Pitchcombe.

Died. At Gloucester, Miss Susannah Jones.—78, Mr. Jos. Davis.—24, Mr. J. D. Spencer, deservedly respected.—75, Mrs. J. Bowden.—Mr. W. Walker.

At Bristol, 26, Mr. J. Lewis.—In Berkeley square, Miss Madeline Martha Fowler.—Mr. W. Charlton.—75, Mr. J. Bastable.—In Somerset-street, Kingsdown, Miss M. Hainsbury.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Peploe Birch, of Garnstone.—Mr. F. Churchman.

At High Grove, Tetbury, G. M. B. Napier, esq. of East Pennard House.—At Epney, Mr. D. Fryer.—At Walton Spa, 50, Miss Smithsend, esteemed for her general benevolence.—At Painswick, 86, Mr. J. Park.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. H. Holder, to Miss A. Tilsley, both of Oxford.—Thomas Standley, esq. to Miss Sophia Probat, of Oxford.—Robert Belcher, esq. of Henley, to Miss Mary Sheldrake Kemmens.

Died.—At Oxford, Mrs. C. Ivory, respected.—46, Mr. E. Edmunds.

At Woodstock, Arthur Molony, esq.

At Bicester, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Page, head master of Westminster School.

At Mixbury, 76, Mr. W. Rogers.—At Weston-on-the-Green, Mrs. B. Howse, regretted.—At Bourton-on-the-Water, 61, Mrs. Kyte, widow of Thomas K. esq.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

So great has been the distress among the farmers of Buckinghamshire, that no less than six petitions for relief were lately forwarded to the House of Commons.

Married.—Mr. Thomas, of Madras, to Miss Bulley, of Reading.—Charles Bridges, esq. of Crookham End-house, to Miss H. S. Pain, of Mitcheldever.—The Rev. H. R. Quartley, of Wolverton, to Miss L. C. Honeywood, of Evington.

Died.—At Reading, 53, Mr. John Carter, much respected.—In Friar-street, Mr. A. Round.

At Abingdon, 65, Mr. W. Belcher, sen.

At Eton, 77, Mr. R. Piper.

At High Wycombe Foreigns, 53, Mrs. Martha Treacher.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

On the 23d of April, a man of the name of Byng, of Stocksley, Bedfordshire, cut the throats of two of his children, and afterwards his own in a fit of insanity.

Married.—Thomas Barnard, esq. of Bedford, to Miss A. Fisher, of Cambridge.—Mr. T. Smith, of Bedford, to Miss Brown, of Cardington.—Mr. Wotton, of King's Langley, to Ann, daughter of the late Rev. T. Dennis.—The Rev. George Mason, of Aystye, to Miss M. Baker, of Cawston.

Died.—At Hertford, 74, Mr. W. Dobinson, head master of Hale's Free Grammar-school, much respected.

At Totteridge, Edward Garrow, esq. brother to Judge G.

At Beaconsfield, Mrs. Ferris, wife of Dr. F., M. D. deservedly lamented.—75, Richard Emmott, esq. of Goldings.

NORTHAMPTON.

Four petitions for the landholders of this county, were lately forwarded to the House of Commons, stating their depressed situation, and praying relief.

Married.] Mr. C. Spawton, to Miss E. Fountain.—Sir G. Marshall, to Miss E. Piggott: all of Northampton.—Mr. R. F. Farside, to Miss M. Cunningham, both of Peterborough.—Mr. T. N. Cave, of Horton, to Miss Sargeant, of Brafield.—Mr. S. Westley, to Miss E. Campion, both of Blisworth.

Died.] At Northampton, 72, Mr. Francis Evans.—76, Mr. T. Allen.—Mrs. Markham, widow of John M. esq. deservedly regretted.—99, Mrs. T. Clarke.—76, Mrs. S. Scriven.

At Wellingborough, 47, Mrs. Pack, greatly lamented.

At Oundle, 73, Mrs. M. Ball, much respected.—At Grafton Underwood, 67, Mr. J. Jones, justly regretted.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Two of Sir W. Browne's prizes, which were not disposed of in former years, have been adjudged as follows:—for the Latin Ode, to Mr. H. Thompson, scholar of St. John's College; for the Greek and Latin Epigrams, to Mr. R. Okes, scholar of King's College.

Married.] Mr. Beechens, to Miss S. Smith.—Mr. D. Collin, to Miss Kimpton: all of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Wentworth, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Furbank, of Lyme.—Charles Beales, Esq. of Newnham, to Miss C. L. Paske, of Needham Market.

Died.] At Cambridge, 35, Mr. J. K. Saltoe.—70, Mr. J. Kaye.—Mrs. Thackery, wife of Frederick T. esq. M.D.

At Nassington, 22, Mr. J. Thompson.

NORFOLK.

The landholders of this country have petitioned the House of Commons for relief.

Married.] Mr. G. Beasley, to Miss Williams, both of Norwich.—Mr. B. Lacey, of Norwich, to Miss S. Newhouse, of Catton.—Mr. W. M. Beverley, of Norwich, to Miss B. Temple, of North Basham.—Mr. S. Tuck, to Miss M. Wright, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Dakin, of Yarmouth, to Miss S. Howard, of East Dereham.—Mr. Robinson Crusoe, to Miss Curtis, of Lynn.—Mr. Rivett, to Miss Marriott, both of Lynn.—Mr. R. Cann, to Miss H. Shearman, both of Harleston.

Died.] At Norwich, in Surrey-street, 42, Mrs. E. Howell.—In St. Gregory's, 83, Mr. W. Shreeve, regretted.—33, Mrs. S. Greenfield.—In Surrey-road, 42, Mrs. L. Bacey.—72, Mr. Wright.—88, Mr. W. Calthorpe.—In Bethel-street, 69, Mrs. A. Mayes.—In Little Orford-street, Miss E. Southgate, highly and justly esteemed.

At Lynn, 75, Mrs. Tooke.—Mr. Betts.—72, Mr. Smith.—68, Mrs. Dennis.

At Fakenham, Mr. J. Bruton, respected.—The Rev. S. Westby, master of the Grammar School at Diss, and vicar of Renninghall.

At East Harling, 73, Mrs. A. Peake.—79, Mr. T. Peake.—93, Mr. J. Boyce.—At Ash-hill, 46, Mr. H. Billing.—65, Mr. R. Mallows.

At Diss, J. Woodward, esq. a native of Huntingdon, who inheriting a handsome patrimony, was sent to Eton school, and from thence was admitted a student at Clare-hall, where in 1769, he received the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. Upon his marriage with the heiress of Thos. Manning, esq. of Bungay, he resided at that place, and was appointed a magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for the county. From thence he removed to Diss, in Norfolk, where the same offices of trust were put on him. In the social circle of his friends, and in those of more scientific attainments, he was uniformly cheerful and instructive, gifted with a fund of anecdote which he retailed with the urbanity of the perfect gentleman. Mr. Woodward was no politician; he studiously, and we may add wisely, avoided party disputes, for those scientific occupations which engage the mind to a happier, if not to a better purpose.

SUFFOLK.

The Grand Jury of Suffolk, have lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying amelioration of the condition of the farmer, and also five thousand one hundred occupiers and owners of land have petitioned similarly: both petitions state the leading evil to be importation of foreign corn.

Married.] Mr. R. Lease, to Miss E. Grayston, both of Bury.—William Malton, esq. of Keppell-street, Russel-square, to Miss S. Le Grice, of Bury.—Robert Fiske, of Beccles, to Miss M. A. White, of Kessingland.—John Firman Josselyn, esq. to Miss E. Stoddart, of Broxted-House.—Mr. J. Shears, to Miss F. Clarke, both of Brandon.

Died.] At Bury, 61, Mr. Pirt.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Moore.—25, Mrs. M. C. Norbrook.

At Bungay, 70, Mrs. Ebbage.

At Sudbury, 52, Mr. W. Strutt, much respected.

At Southwold, 27, Mrs. A. Wayth.—25, Mr. J. Meadows.

At Norton, 42, Mr. J. Pratt, much respected.—At Barningham-hall, 77, Mr. D. Wright.—At Wickambrook, 69, Mr. J. Peacock.—At Debenham, Mrs. E. Smith.—At Fleming's-hall, 78, Mrs. Williams, deservedly lamented.

ESSEX.

In consequence of the distressed state of agriculture, Lord Petre, with a liberality which has always characterised his noble family, has directed a circular letter to his tenants in Essex, expressive of his intention to allow them 10 per cent. on their half year's rent, at the ensuing audit.

Married.] Mr. J. Sadd, of Maldon, to Miss H. Hodges, of Chelmsford.—Mr. J. C. C. Corthy, of Manningtree, to Miss Ponder, of Stoke by Nayland.—The Rev. J. C. Driffild, of Tolleshunt Darcy, to Miss M. White, of the Fryars, Maldon.—John Arnold Wallinger, esq. of Hare-hall, to Miss H. J. Devonsher, of Killspanick, county of Cork.—The Rev. T. C. Glyn, of Fairsted, to Miss Hammond, of St. Alban's Court.—William Knight,

to Catherine Sanders, both of Witham, and of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Colchester, in Wyre-street, 22, Miss A. Candler.

At Billericay, Mr. J. Vanderzee.

At Romford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mosberry.

At Bocking, 78, Mrs. S. Andrews.

At Rochford, Mr. J. Waters.

At Great Wykering, John Roberts, esq.—Mrs. Swain, deservedly regretted.—At Boxlet-hall, John Josselyn, esq. generally esteemed.—At Springfield, Mr. H. Springfield.

KENT.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in Kent, was held, at Maidstone, when the following petition to the House of Commons was unanimously agreed to:

"That your petitioners are persuaded it is scarcely necessary to resort to argument to convince your Honourable House of the distress which pervades the general body of agriculturists throughout the empire. Several farmers have already left their farms from an inability to continue them, and many others must inevitably be compelled to do so, unless some relief is speedily afforded them. Thus prevented from giving employment to their accustomed number of labourers, pauperism has increased, and, as a natural consequence, the Poor's Rates to an alarming and most enormous extent; whilst the resources of the agriculturist, upon whom the burthen of discharging them principally falls, are most materially diminished.

"Your petitioners presume not to suggest what measures may be best calculated to afford the desired relief, but they respectfully, yet earnestly pray, the immediate attention of your Honourable House to this momentous subject, involving not alone their individual interests, but, as intimately connected with them, those of a most important and numerous class of the community. And they rely with perfect confidence upon the united wisdom of parliament, to devise such means as shall rescue from its present depressed state this main spring of national prosperity."

Married.]—Mr. T. Aacle, to Miss C. Hailes.—Mr. W. Harlow, to Miss Small: all of Canterbury.—G. Ely, esq. of Rochester, to Miss M. Thomson, of Chatham Dockyard.—Mr. Seaton, to Miss Igglesden, both of Chatham.—Mr. W. Baghurst, to Miss H. Palmer.—Mr. J. Holloway, to Miss S. Reavell.—Mr. J. Lawrence, to Miss M. Taught: all of Folkestone.—Mr. R. Mercer, to Miss E. Randall, of Maidstone.—Mr. P. Bryan, of Gravesend, to Miss Wilson, of Piccadilly, London.—At Tenterden, Mr. W. Hixon, to Miss M. Gilbert.—At Lydd, Mr. J. Mittell, to Miss M. Cornelius.—Mr. J. Horne, of Hythe, to Miss M'Diarmid, of Shorne Cliffe.

Died.]—At Canterbury, 71, Mr. J. Higgins.—At St. Stephen's, Miss F. Plumptre.—23, Mr. G. Steddy, much respected.—In King-

street, 100, Mrs. *Lefevre*.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Pilcher.

At Chatham, Mrs. Wibley.—Mr. Dynes.—30, Mr. G. King.

At Folkestone, 74, Mrs. A. Baker.—51, Mrs. E. Bailey.

At Sandwich, 64, Mr. J. Wilkins.

At Sittingbourne, 76, Mr. G. Anderson.

At Barham, 83, Mr. H. Ruck.—At Aldington, 59, Mr. Webb.—At Tenterden, 54, the wife of Capt. Mills.—At Stone-house, 61, William Hammond, esq.—At Chalk, 75, Mr. Aldersley.—At Gillingham, Mr. Read.

SUSSEX.

A petition was lately forwarded to the House of Commons from a body of agriculturists of this county: The petitioners stated, that the taxes imposed by government—the extent of the poor rates—and the extraordinary reduction in the price of corn, occasioned the distress of which they complained, and they prayed for relief and assistance from the House.

Married.]—Mr. Baker, of Worthing, to Miss E. Gore, of Exeter.

Died.]—At Chichester, 40, Mr. T. Rawlins.—77, Mrs. Price.

At Brighton, 99, Mr. Austen.

At Lewes, 46, Mrs. M. Stuard, regretted.

At Preston, 82, Mrs. Henty.—The Rev. Mr. Hervey, rector of Walburton.

HAMPSHIRE.

A Packet has lately been established to sail from Southampton to Bordeaux, *via* Plymouth, fitted in an elegant manner, with entirely separate bed-rooms, and every desirable convenience.

Married.]—The Rev. Henry Austen, to Mrs. George Dickens, both of Southampton.—M. M. Septier, of Havre de Grace, to Miss S. March, of Southampton.—Mr. J. Humby, of Romsey, to Miss A. Harvey, of Alresford.—Henry P. Delme, esq. of Cam's-hall, to Miss Mary Gage.

Died.]—At Southampton, Mr. Gage, suddenly.—81, Mr. D. Bernard.—74, Mrs. E. Galliene.—78, Mrs. M. Cole.

At Winchester, Mrs. Camus.

At Portsmouth, Caroline, daughter of Dr. Lind, M.D. justly respected.—Roger Callaway, esq. town-clerk, much respected.—Colonel Worsley, of the 34th reg.

At Portsea, 70, the widow of Jacob Levi, esq. greatly respected for her benevolence to all classes.—Mr. Leggatt.—Mr. Kingsford, generally esteemed.

At Ringwood, 82, Mr. H. Gosse.—69, Thos. Lee, esq.—At Whiteparish, Mr. Chandler.—At Petersfield, Mr. J. A. Minchin.—At Owlesbury, 73, Mrs. Winkworth.—At Romsey, Mrs. Godfrey.—Mr. J. Skeats.—At Bishop's Sutton, 75, Mrs. A. Bulbeck.—At Bevis Mount, Henry Hulton, esq. barrister.

WILTSHIRE.

A petition signed by six thousand persons including eleven magistrates, was lately presented to the House of Commons; it complained of the excessive introduction of manufacturing

manufacturing machinery, by which numbers of manufacturers were deprived of work, and driven to the parish.

Married.]—Mr. J. Rogers, of Salisbury, to Miss E. Munday, of Cadland's-farm.—Mr. A. Adye, of Bradford, to Miss M. Rich, of London.—Mr. S. Taylor, of West Lavington, to Miss M. A. Wright, of Earl Stoke.—Mr. Matthews, to Miss Knight, of Langley Burrell.

Died.]—At Salisbury, 63, Thomas Lake, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Chippenham, 70, Mr. Harry Russ, father of the Corporation, and deservedly regretted.

At Fairwood, near Westbury, 46, of an apoplectic seizure, Lucy, third daughter of the late Joseph Mortimer, esq. of Trowbridge. In her life were exemplified the virtues of a pious Christian, and of a sincere friend; her charities were extensive, liberal, and always well directed; her patience under long continued and severe bodily affliction, extreme, and her last hours were marked by a calm resignation to the will of her Creator.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.]—Mr. W. Lancashire, of Charles-street, to Mrs. R. Stark, of Norfolk-street. M. Luvare, to Miss Burgess.—Mr. Turner, jun. to Miss Patty: all of Bath.—George Bowles, esq. of Mount Prospect, county of Cork, to Miss C. J. Hall, of Bath.—Mr. W. Tagg, of Bath, to Miss H. Widdeson, of Widcombe.—Mr. Terry, of Milsom-street, Bath, to Miss M. Dutton, of London.—Mr. Phillips, of Caroline-buildings, Bath, to Miss Tanner, of Tiverton.—Charles Ring, esq. of Wincanton, to Miss A. Gatehouse, of North Cheriton.

Died.]—At Bath, in Peter-street, Mr. S. Holder.—In Chapel-row, Queen-square, 75, Mr. Potter.—In Stall-street, Mrs. M. Griffith, deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Walter.—22, Miss L. Cruikshanks.—27, Mr. J. Crutwell, much and justly respected.—In Bath-street, Miss Proctor, of Windsor, regretted generally.—Mrs. Phipps, widow of G. P. esq. of Cork.

At Bridgwater, 57, Mrs. Sarah Evered, justly esteemed and regretted for her general philanthropy.

At Hinton Blewett, Francis Bowsher Wright, esq.—At Stratton-on-the-Foss, 77, Mr. A. Pitt.—At Lambridge, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Jas. Douglas, F.M.S. F.A.S.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.]—Shadrach Linthorne, esq. to Miss Susan Collens, both of Poole.—The Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of Broadway and Brincombe, to Miss Jane Lloyd, of Bowdswell.

Died.] At Weymouth, 78, Mrs. E. Frowd, of Brixton Deverill.

At Parkstone, 87, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of Hutton Axbridge.

DEVONSHIRE.

A chalybeate spring has been discovered near Plymouth, oozing through a rock. The

waters have been analyzed, and found to be impregnated like those of Tunbridge Wells.

Amongst other benefits which promise to attend the contemplated improvements on Dartmoor, is a recent discovery, that its peat may be converted into gas, which produces a light not to be excelled in brilliancy.

Married.]—Mr. J. Snell, to Miss G. Darke, both of Exeter.—Lieut. Parry, R. N. to Miss Williams, of Clowance-street.—Mr. W. Johns, to Miss Ridiscombe: all of Plymouth.—Mr. J. I. Bolter, of Plymouth, to Miss Glassin, of Stoke.

Died.]—At Exeter, at an advanced age, Mrs. Paget.—Thomas Hodson, esq. formerly of Mark-lane, London. He had many years retired from business, having acquired a large property.

At Plymouth, on Windmill-hill, 36, Mr. Courtis.—In Baker's-place, 81, Mrs. O'Brien.—In Mount-street, 86, Mrs. Blaney.—In Queen-street, 39, Mrs. Bowden.—In Tavistock-street, 23, Mr. J. Northcott.

At Tiverton, Mr. W. Dicken, generally regretted.

CORNWALL.

Married.]—Mr. R. O. James, of Falmouth, to Miss Penrose, of Truro.—Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss E. Hodge, both of Truro.—Edward Coode, jun. esq. of St. Austell, to Miss M. Clements, of Wadebridge.

Died.]—At Falmouth, Mr. R. Carne.—James Vivian Vivian, esq.

At Penzance, 72, Mr. R. Mitchel.

At Truro, 60, Mr. A. Hodge, respected.

At Liskeard, William Rawle, esq.

At Wadebridge, 81, Mrs. Hawkins.

WALES.

For the loss of the ferry of Bangor, by the erection of the new bridge, Miss Williams, the proprietress, has been awarded the sum of 26,394l.

Married.]—John Lloyd Morgan, M.D. of Haverfordwest, to Miss Margaret Spear, of Mill Bank, near Manchester.—Mr. B. George, of Pembroke, to Miss Palmer, of Llandygwinnet.—Sir William Henry Clerke, bart. 52d reg. to Miss Mary Elizabeth Kenrick, of Metryn, Flintshire.—Owen Evan Lewis, esq. of Glanyrhyd, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Eliza Neale, of Willow Yards, Ayrshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Capt. H.

At Neath, Mrs. O'Donel, of Sea Mount, county of Mayo.

At Carmarthen, 64, Mrs. Peter, wife of the Rev. D. P. tutor of the Presbyterian College, in that place.

SCOTLAND.

The merchants of Edinburgh lately forwarded a similar petition to that from the merchants of London, to the House of Commons, praying for relief to commerce.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lord John Campbell, to Miss Glassell, of Long Niddrie.—J. C. Lockhart, esq. to Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Sir Walter Scott, bart.—At Mouswald Mains, Mr. James Hogg, the Ettrick

Ettrick Shepherd, to Margaret, daughter of Peter Phillips, esq.

IRELAND.

A number of English gentlemen in Dublin have lately formed a Society of "St. George," for the relief of their distressed countrymen in that City. The plan is nearly similar to that of "St. Patrick's" in London.

Tranquillity is not yet restored in the county of Roscommon: outrages have recently been committed.

Married.] Latham Blacker, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Catherine Miller, of Armagh.—John M'Kennt, esq. of Dublin, to Jane, widow of the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Prospect, county of Dublin.—Mr. J. Blair, to Miss C. Booth, both of Belfast.

Died.] At Belfast, in North-street, 57, Mrs. H. Small.—Mrs. M. Delap.

ABROAD.

At Bagdad, on the 26th of August, the thermometer in the shade rose to 120, and at midnight was 108; many persons died, and the priests propagated a report that the day of judgment was at hand.

Sir Thomas Maitland, the British Commissioner, in a speech at the opening of the Ionian Parliament described these islands as in a state of tranquillity, notwithstanding the horrible outrage of Parga.

In Port Louis, after an illness of only 12 hours, Major William George Waugh, of the East India Company's military service. He was born in London, in the year 1779, and was the fifth son of an eminent and opulent merchant. Proceeding to India at an early period of his life, he gradually rose to the rank which he held at the time of his death. His early habits of industry and application, joined to a peculiar aptitude at accounts, qualified him more particularly for those civil branches of service, to which military men are eligible; and in offices of this nature, Major Waugh was successively employed at the Presidency of Madras, and in the Eastern Islands. Circumstances of a domestic nature called him to England, at a moment when the prospect of a rapid and splendid fortune had opened upon him with all the attraction of certainty. But filial and fraternal affection prevailed over every other consideration, and Major Waugh returned to his native country at the call of a widowed mother, where, on his arrival, he found himself doomed only to weep with, and console his orphan sisters. Having fulfilled these duties in a manner, as much beyond human praise as earthly reward, he returned to India, to seek that advancement which was become more than ever

necessary to him; and on his passage in 1810, was captured in the Company's ship *Windham*, and brought a prisoner to this Island, from whence being exchanged, he returned to Madras.

On his arrival there, he joined the expedition then preparing for the conquest of this island, and obtained on that event, from his former friend and protector, his Excellency Governor Farquhar, the post of Treasurer and Accountant-General to the new colonies. He has since filled a variety of the highest situations in each, under various circumstances, until ministerial arrangements having left him without public employ, and his active disposition revolting at the idea of that indolence which attends on want of occupation, his military views having already terminated by ill health, and a consequent retirement on full pay on the invalid list, Major Waugh turned his attention to other objects, and determined to embark his property in commercial and agricultural pursuits. In consequence, at the period of his death, he was a partner in the house of Berry and Company, of Port Louis, and a proprietor in equal shares with Mr. Telfare, in the large estate of Belombre. In every relation of life, a rigid unbending integrity, and a strictness of principle bordering on severity, was, to the world's eye, the prevailing feature of Major Waugh's character. To those who gained his confidence, he gave his friendship with such a single heartedness, such devotion, such sincerity of attachment, as no language can describe, and experience only appreciate; and this was accompanied by a generosity of feeling and practice, which none but its objects ever knew.—*Mauritius Gazette*, Jan. 22.

In Paris, 85, Count Volney, the celebrated author of the *Ruins of Empires*, and of many literary and political productions. He was a native of Craon, in Bretagne, a member of the French Academy, and a Peer, created by Napoleon. Count Volney was a correspondent of the Literary Society of Calcutta, and has bequeathed 1200 francs of *rentes* for ever, to found a premium for the best Essay on the Oriental Languages, and particularly on the simplification of their characters. His funeral obsequies were performed on the 28th, and his remains carried thence to the cemetery of P. Lachaise.

At Rheims, 86, Mr. Levêque de Pouilly, author of several esteemed works on antiquities.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To make room for the very important discussions relative to the distresses in Trade and Agriculture, we have given an extra half sheet.

A Correspondent asks, Whether there is any good English version of Pausanias; and if so, where a copy could be obtained?

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the Exhibition, at page 439, for ARNOLD, read A. W. CALLEOTT.